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READY FOR OFFENSIVE

VIET-NAM figured prominently in the recent Commonwealth Conference at Sydney, and Pacific and Asian Powers' pour-parleys at Baguio Conference. Picture on the top shows Ho Chin Minh's troops ready for action against the French puppet Raj. Picture at the bottom is a full dress parade of the "Liberation" forces.

RICE FIELDS AS BATTLEFIELD

(SEE PAGE 7)

Our Values Of Life

BY M. RAMAKRISHNAN

WHAT are the essential values of mankind? They have been changed from time to time, from chine to chine and from people to people. Yet most men of the world agree to certain common values like rich food, perfect health, preservation of life and freedom from want, anxiety and fear.

One's own interest obsesses one. The interests of those who differ from him are seemingly queer to him. What is valuable to one particular race or people, is looked upon as negligible by another. The most cherished value today is apt to be outmoded after a decade or sooner. The care with which we father our values and the indulgence we show to them depend upon how far they help us shape our lives or further our progress.

Various opinions and dogmas as to these values of life result from varying conditions of life. Climate is one factor. The men of the tropics value the cool shades around their homes and seek ways and means to preserve them against the ravages of time, while those of colder waves look for the warmth of the sun as an indispensable condition for living. Our sorroundings too greatly influence our choice of values. To the African tribals or the Australian bushman protection of life against wild animals is of greater value than it is to the men of the cities.

Tradition and custom have also played their parts in finding for man his values. As for instance, in the days past it was considered a sin and wellnigh a curse for a Hindu woman to survive her husband. Racing for death before him was the one value worth living for her. This custom in later days was known as Sati and was campaigned against and abolished after prolonged agitation beginning from the time of Akbar the Great. today, Sati is no more a value it is a punishable crime!

Among the Spartans of Greece, as history reveals it, a trifling point of discipline served as great value. It was customary for the young Spartans on military training to be sent on local housebreaking expeditions in the nights. All the place would be on vigil on such occasions and the trainers were expected to escape with rich booty. To be cuffed anywhere in the middle of the adventure was a great dishonour to them. Hence, a successful housebreaking was claimed to be one of the values of life in those days. Today housebreaking is a serious crime.

But, in almost all cases our values abide our necessities for living a wholesome life. Rightly was it said that necessity is the mother of invention. As long as a particular deed, thought or thing serves us well, so long that particular thing, thought or deed is of primary value to us. So also, no sooner is it found of no utility to us than it fades out of our care, giving way to fresh values.

For instance, money is value today. It is by far, a common value than any other and is the one which has

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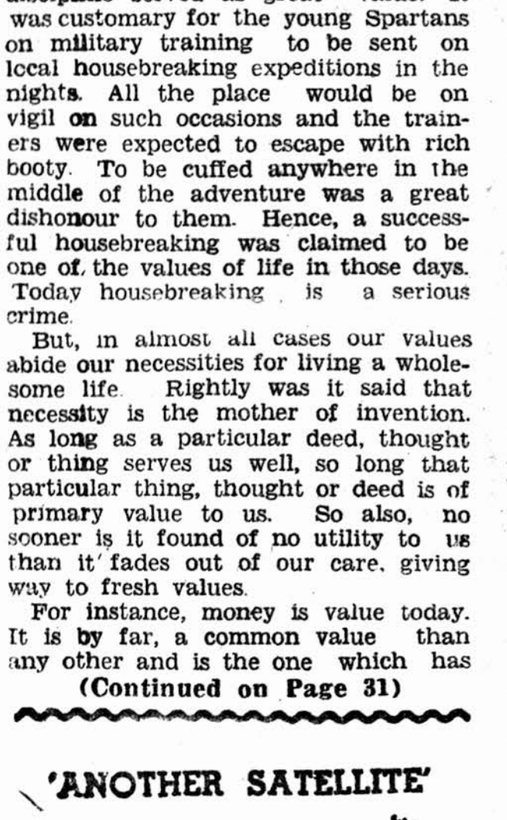
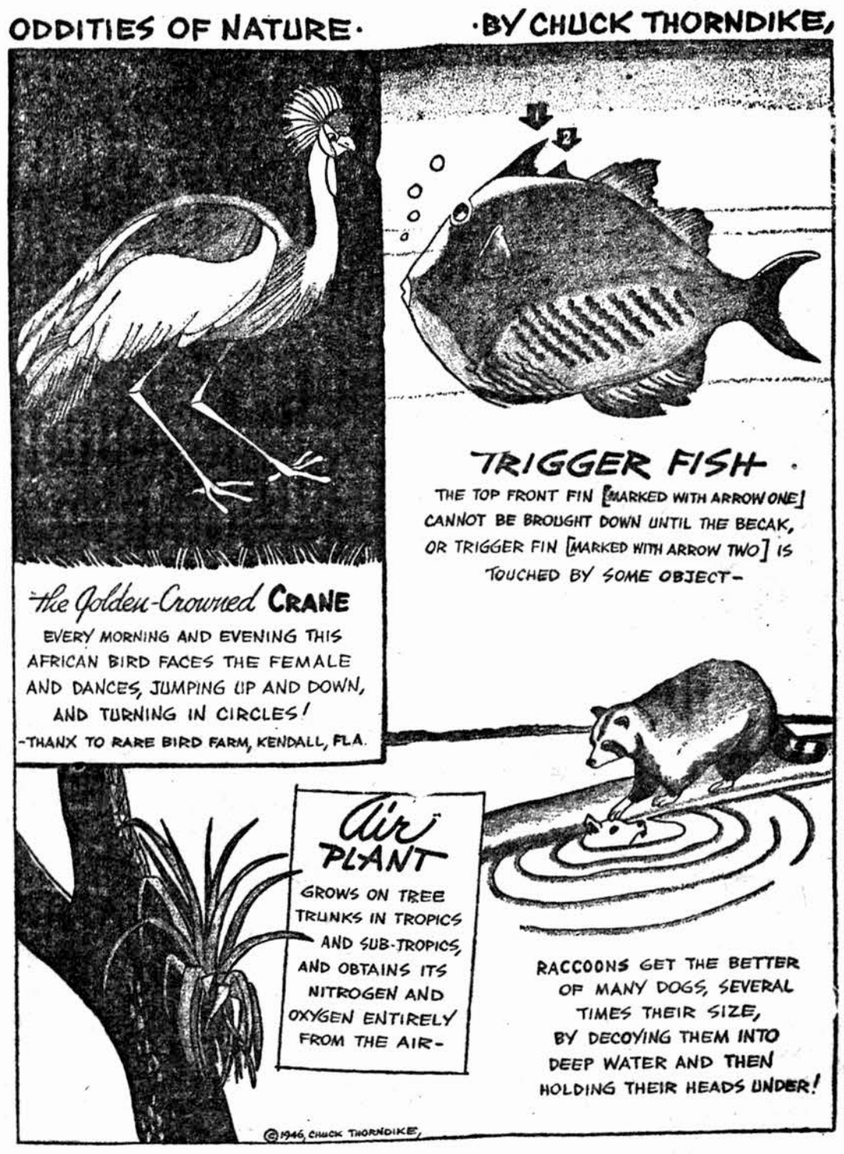
'ANOTHER SATELLITE'



Fletcher in The Sioux City Journal


ODDITIES OF NATURE · ·BY CHUCK THORNDIKE,
the Golden-Crowned CRANE
EVERY MORNING AND EVENING THIS AFRICAN BIRD FACES THE FEMALE AND DANCES, JUMPING UP AND DOWN, AND TURNING IN CIRCLES!
-THANX TO RARE BIRD FARM, KENDALL, FLA.
TRIGGER FISH ·
THE TOP FRONT FIN [MARKED WITH ARROW ONE] CANNOT BE BROUGHT DOWN UNTIL THE BECAK, OR TRIGGER FIN [MARKED WITH ARROW TWO] IS TOUCHED BY SOME OBJECT-
AIR PLANT
GROWS ON TREE TRUNKS IN TROPICS AND SUB-TROPICS, AND OBTAINS ITS NITROGEN AND OXYGEN ENTIRELY FROM THE AIR-
RACCOONS GET THE BETTER OF MANY DOGS, SEVERAL TIMES THEIR SIZE, BY DECOYING THEM INTO DEEP WATER AND THEN HOLDING THEIR HEADS UNDER!
©1946, CHUCK THORNDIKE,

WEEK-END FUN

There were guests in the home of four-year-old Jane and all the while they were there she wore her best company manners. But the moment the door closed behind them she became disobedient.

"Why is it, Jane," asked her mother, "that you are so naughty now? You were such a lady while our guests were here."

"Well, mother," answered Jane, "You don't use your company silver all of the time."

★

When Betty was two years old and was asked how old she was she answered, "Two happy years."

★

After several hours' fishing, little Patty suddenly threw down her pole and exclaimed, "I quit!"

"Why Patty, what's the matter?" asked her mother.

"Well mother," she answered, "I just can't seem to get waited on."

★

Our son David, age four-and-a-half, was busy in the living room building with oddshaped blocks and string. His sister Dianne, age three and her friend were playing in a bedroom just off the living room.

For some time they had coaxed David to play house with them. Finally, in exasperation he said: "All right, Dianne, you're the mother; Vicki, you're the little girl; I'm the Dad. The bedroom is our house. Now, I'm going to work"

★

He kissed mother and daughter good-bye and slammed the door.

All three children continued as before, this time in perfect contentment.

★

Mother: "What was that noise."
Bobby: "I was playing bridge with little Robespierre."
Mother: "Playing bridge?"
between two chairs and walked across him"

★

The little girl who was asked whether her sister had begun taking piano lessons, replied: "She's taking something on the piano, but I can't tell yet whether it's music or typewriting".

Katie, my four year old daughter and Lee, age 20 months, were engaged in a food throwing battle across the table. My wife rebuked them and Lee stopped. But Katie, being a woman born—tossed one last blob of mashed potatoes into Lee's unsuspecting face. I said "Kathleen!" laying down my fork, and deciding what verbal spanking she should get. As I hesitated, Katie peeked at my stormy face, smiled beautifically at her mother and said. "It's so nice and quiet in here, let's not anybody holler and spoil it"

She won

My thirteen-year-old son and a group of his boy and girl friends were playing that they were on the radio Court of Domestic Relations program and my son was playing the part of the judge.

One little girl came up and asked: "My X. I have been married a month and my husband is running around with a blonde. What shall I do?"

"Go thou and do likewise!" was the quick response. "Next case."

★

On my return from the drug store, my small son asked me about the various items which I had purchased. As I had bought a different brand of cod liver oil, I told him that it was a bottle of sunshine for him. When I gave him some of it later, he said, "That may be sunshine in the bottle but it's cod liver oil on the spoon!"

★

I told my six-year-old son if he should shine his shoes I would give him a piece of cake. He pointed to the largest of several pieces on the table for his reward. I remarked, "You're asking a big piece for a little job".

He calmly answered, "Well—it's a big job when you don't have much experience."

★

A justifiably proud grandpa tells me about taking a walk one Sunday recently with his two little granddaughters, and noticing that the younger oen laughed constantly.

Indulgently he asked, "How do you keep so happy all the time?" and was told by the little girl, "Why, Grandpa, that's easy—I only think happy thoughts".

"Which," adds the grandfather, "I consider an unusual bit of philosophy coming from an 8-year-old".

Six-year-old Jane was trying to monopolize the conversation while there were guests present. Finally tiring of it, her mother turned to her and inquired: "Dear, why do you talk so much?"

Jane looked up innocently and replied: "Because I don't know any big words and I have to use lots and lots of little ones to make up for it."

★

Patient: Doctor you remember you recommended golf to take my mind off my business?

Doctor: Yes.

Patient: Can you prescribe something now to get my mind back on my business?

★

The golf players were, to say the least, inexpert. The sign on the golf course read: "Please Replace The Turf". At the conclusion of the game, the sign was changed to read: "Please return the place."

Man Behind 'Red' A-Bomb

MORE than any other man, Peter Kapitza is responsible for Russia's recent production of the atomic bomb, writes J. P. Gallagher in the "Magazine Digest."

To the worried Western world, this fact is a true irony. For Kapitza, the 51-year-old onetime director of the Soviet's Institute of Physical Studies, was trained as a physicist in the Cavendish Laboratory of Experimental Physics, part of England's great University of Cambridge. Within its Jumble of ancient, ivycovered buildings and modern, brick labratories, the foremost physicists of the world, including Kapitza, have been responsible for the first splitting of the atom, the discovery of the neutron (energy centre of the atom) and the first demonstration of the transmutation of elements.

Peter Kapitza was born in Russia in 1899. Son of a Czarist Russian General who later made his peace with the new government, Kapitza, himself, left the country with the outbreak of the Russian Revolution. He came to England, where, in 1921, on the basis of the work he had done in Leningard (then Petrograd) Institute of Polytechnics, he persuaded the late Lord Rutherford, England's great pioneer in radioactivity, to secure him a scholarship at Cavendish.

Cavendish Laboratory was even then a world centre for practical and theoretical physicists. Lord Rutherford dominated the laboratories. He was a shaggy, explosive genius who wandered from experiment to experiment, questioning, probing, then producing for a worried experimenter the key suggestion, the new line of thought which might lead to a maior development.

But besides Rutherfor, there were Professor Sir John Cockcroft (now head of Britain's atomic energy research unit at Harwell), Drs. Walton, Oilphant and P. M. S. Blackett, all leaders in atomic research; all, in some way, responsible for the first atomic bomb. With these men, Kapitz worked and talked.

In the Kapitza Club, which he founded and which still continues its sessions, he listened, spoke little and learned a lot from informal discussion on almost every branch of the structure of matter. Often as not, it was nuclear energy they talked about, then as now, one of the most complex and exciting aspects of physics.

Among these giants, Kapitza himself became a giant. He became the first man to artificially produce magnetic fields almost as powerful as those existing within the atom itself.

The colossal current of this magnetic filed could incinerate all known electrical conductors. But Kapitza, with graver and graver risk, would run his dynamo more and more fiercely to produce such a current for just a hundred-thousandth of a second, the time needed to make his observations. Then he would short-circuit the system with a crash that shook

(Continued on page 31)

'OPEN AND CLOSED POLICY

Pratt in The Sacramento Bee

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Behind Freedom Of The Press United States

30 Million Dollar Newspaper Venture In New York And Chicago Equipped With Television Medium

From Our Correspondent
New York (By Air)

MANY newspapers are having a difficult time in these days of creeping inflation.

Critics of the press sometimes forget that under our system a newspaper must first succeed as a business enterprise if it is to survive. That is a prerequisite not merely to survival but to independence.

But on the other hand, there are those in our business who seem to feel that commercial success is enough; that is the end all and be-all of the newspaper. They are just as wrong in my opinion as the idealist who choose to ignore the essential base. A newspaper that is merely a catologue of advertisements is not a newspaper at all. If it is to live up to the function conceived for it by Thomas Jefferson and the Founding Fathers, then it must reflect not merely the flow of the news but the competition of ideas in a free society.

To do less, to give out merely the private prejudices of one small group or even one individual is to fail. And failure can contribute more than most casual newspaper readers realize to the decline of the democratic system. These thoughts are occasioned by an important event just held here. With Sanators, Cabinet members, Governors and assorted grandees present, the Denver Post dedicated a handsome new building with new presses and new equipment. In the clear Colorado sun on the speaker's stand in front of the new building we listened to speeches in tribute to a fress press and to Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the Post. The new building, with presses, cost something more than $6,000,000. Since the Post is a prosperous paper this was paid out of the revenue.

That figure is a measure of certain realities behind the phrase, 'freedom of the press.' It is a far cry from the days of Tom Paine and the pamphleteers when a man with a hand press could have his say in more or less equal competition with the rich and well-born Tories who opposed the dangerous radicalism of America's revolutionaries. A man standing in the village square, could with the sound of his voice, reach most of the influential men of his community.

The technology of modern communication costs fabulous sums. I have heard the cost of Marshall Field's newspaper ventures in New York and Chicago estimated as high as £30,000,000. The newest medium, television absorbs capital as the desert sands drink up water, and a practical working basis to support this prodigious new child is not yet in sight.

In my opinion, these harsh realities put even greater responbility on those who own and direct America's newspapers. The very fact that competition is possible only at a cost almost prohibitive makes it more urgent that there be no monopoly of viewpoint or prejudice. The press has privileges that rest on the noble concept of freedom of inquiry and freedom of ideas. The mere huckster may claim those privileges for a time. But ignoring the duties and responsibilities that go with the privilege, the huckster will in the end lose all

The Main Stream In U.S.A.

The Democratic Party today, said President Truman at Chicago, is the party of the main stream of American life. Is there anyone in the House who would care to get up and deny it? The President's trip which he ended and summed up in his fighting speech in Chicago, is being hailed as a personal triumph for a man called Harry Truman It is, but it is more than that. It is the triumph of the great American tradition, which is so great that it can take even a man of the people, who talks to the people in their own language and thinks much as they do and is not very different from many of them in his capacities and sweep him up in it and keep him riding strongly in its main current

There are two ways in which a people may react in a crisis of the depth and intensity we have today. One is to seek the leadership of a strong man or a holy man what Arnold Toynbee has called the "saviour with a sword or the saviour with a book." But there are no leaders of surpassing strength or holiness in our public life today and it would be idle to bemoan the fact.

The second way is for a people to fall back on its own folk wisdom and folk tradition. That is what the American people are doing today, and Harry Truman has the strength that he has exactly because he is a distillation of the American folk. Someone has said of him that he is neither Left of Center nor Right of Center, but West of Center. It is an interesting fact that most of the President's barnstorming has been done West of the Mississippi, where the special folk-quality of the President finds easier anchorage.

Freedom Of Flight

Excellent progress has been made towards carrying out there commendation of the International Civil Aviation Organisation that red tape be cut in international flying. The International Air Transport Association reports that these recommendations of I.C.A.O. have been put into effect on a wide basis. They were aimed at eliminating the slowdowns and waste motions due to conflicting, overlapping and endless demands for documents affecting aircraft crews, passengers and cargoes, and various matters in the areas of health, immigration and currency control. Substantial freedom from red tape in these respects is now reported on the internal European routes; the long-line routes by way of the North-Atlantic routes to South Africa and Australia by way of Europe and the middle Atlantic routes to Europe. Difficulties still remain between Europe and South America and between the United States, South America, Australia, Japan and the Philippines. Documentary troubles also persist on operations inbound to the United States and Canada and changes in our own national legislation are required before we can attain world-wide standards in these matters. Some remaining trouble spots which are reported are Turkey's requirements that international aircraft documents be made out in Turkish; onerous documentation in Brazil; Canadian requirements for aircraft cargo documents; special passenger rates information required in Australia and Iraq and requirement of transit visas for all passengers flying through Basra. John A. Paine, of Pan American World Airways who acted on the I.C.A.O. subcommittee which recently met at Cairo, has pointed out that many other matters more irksome than these have been ironed out, and that (except for the totalitarians) we are getting nearer the goal of an air world without barriers. Certainly this is a result well worth working for.

Leaders Of Asia

Since the Communist victory in China, Americans have been demonstrationg unusual interest in Asia and its Leaders. American papers have carried extensive surveys of the Orient. Herewith is an appraisal of Asian Leaders from the American point of view.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, 61, Prime Minister of India, second most populous of the world's nations, with 342,000,000 people and an area of 1,221,000 square miles. An intellectual of aristocratic ancestry, educated at Cambridge. Became Gandhi's chief lieutenant in the long fight for Indian sovereignty. Veteran of many British imprisonments, he is the idol of India's masses and wields great influence as the champion of Asiatic freedom. Although Nehru once showed admiration for the Soviet Government and its experiments, he is a proponent of gradual Socialist reform rather than violent Marxist revolution. In foreign policy, his present goal is to steer clear of both great power blocs and make India a neutral third force between Russia and the West, a position which would be difficult to maintain, if war comes.

MAO TZETUNG, 57, chairman of the Chinese Communist party and ruler of 450,000,000 people. A tough, old time revolutionary, he is the product of forty years of Chinese turmoil. A practical leader and also the party's chief theoretician and propagandist. Born of landowning peasants. Became a Marxist as a university student. Cooperated for a time in the 1920s with Chiang Kai-Shek, then became Chiang's adversary. After the war with Japan, Mao, with tacit Russian aid, built up Chinese Communist forces and finally led them to victory. He now controls all but a few outlying regions of China's vast mainland. Some believe he will play Moscow's game only, so long as it coincides with his own inteest, thereafter they hope that he, like Tito, will follow an independent line.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK, 62, President and Generalissimo of Nationalist China. Once regarded as the symbol of a new, united China. Led millions of troops in the struggle with Japan. After the Communists went to war with his Kuomintang regime in 1947, his position rapidly changed. Economic woes and inefficiency undermined his power. Chiang was driven from Nanking in April, 1949 from China's mainland last December. Reported to have reorganized and strengthened hisregime on the island of Formosa, now his last stronghold. Loss of the rich neighboring island of Hainan, however, has revealed continued Kuomintang weakness. Now to hold Formosa against Communists, Chiang depends on a garrison of less than 200,000 men and air force of 250 planes.

LIAQUAT ALI KHAN, 55, Prime Minister of Pakistan, is now in the United States on a good will tour. A calaming influence on the tense relations between his country and India, Like Nehru, he is an aristocrat. Son of a Nawab he went to Oxford, became a successful businessman, then turned politician. Joined the Moslem League in 1932 and became one of the late Mohammed Ali Jinnah's most trusted followers in the struggle for an independent Moslem state of Pakistan. Liaquat Ali Khan and Nehru get on well together; they formerly were colleagues in the coalition Congress-Moslem League Cabinet. Their recent discussions have alleviated the danger of war between their countries. Anti-Communist Pakistan looks to the United States for financial and technical aid.

BAO DAI, 36, Chief of Government of Viet Nam. Former ruler of Annam under French guidance. In custody of the Japannese during the war, he abdicated in 1945 and retired to Hong Kong which he liked for its night life. Installed by the French in 1940 to counter Ho Chi Minh's Left Wing Nationalists.

On his return, political opponents labelled him as playboy Emperor. But the French found Bao less a puppet than they had expected. He appears to be the anti-Communist only possible choice for a leader against Ho. His ties with the French, however, are believed to handicap his relations with other southeast Asia nations.

HO CHI MINH, in his late fifties, leader of the anti-French forces in Viet Nam. A veteram Moscow-trained agitator. Son of a minor official he tried his han at photography in Paris and there in the 1920s joined the Communist Party. Later carried on revolutionary activities in China and in southern Asia. In the final stages of the war with Japan, his followers became the center of Indo-Chinese resistance. Set up the Viet Nam regime. In 1946 he clashed with the returning French. Now stays in hiding with his guerillas. He is generally believed to have ties with Moscow, although he has been quoted as denying them.

SOEKARNO, 48, President of the

(Continued on Page 30)

Princess Faikah And Her Husband

Egyptian PRINCESS FAIKAH and her husband FAUD SADEK seen on arrival at La Guardia airport, New York, aboard a Trans World Airline Constellation from San Francisco. King Farouk's Royal Council of Egypt declared the Californian wedding of his youngest sister PRINCESS FATHIA to Riad Ghali, a Coptic Christian commoner, is null in Egypt.

PATTER:

By Asude.

The Passionate Premier

The Passion of a Premier. Consider the theme. Of all people, a Premier should be above passion, or am I wrong? But is he?—This Premier I am talking about? No! He is not. Think of that. Go on thinking. "A Passionate Premier". What next?

"But what Premier?" you ask. Well, I don't know. I know no Premier, passionate or frigid, and have nothing to say about a Premier of any shape or size. This particular spasm will be wholly free from any reference to any Premier.

I put that thing there, you know, just to draw you into the parlour. A sort of a red-stocking-on-the-window-sill. Supposing I said that I wished to give a talk on "Shoes" or "Sealing-wax", I know what you would do. You would only shy away from the doorstep and go and see what's cookin' in Kashmir or Lake Success. I know you, buddies. But "A Passionate Premier!" Well, well.

No, I do not want to gas about shoes or sealing-wax. I wish to unfold the sad saga of a Vanshing Club,—famous for its cushions, its bolsters, and its balloons. Of bleeding hearts and signing ladies. This is a story written in the heart of a Desert, once known as New Delhi.

Do you know your Delhi? If you do, you will know what I am talking about. This is really meant for those who have not yet had their good bite of the "Laddus" of Delhi. Or,—God bless the mark!—the ladies of Delhi. Speaking figuratively, of course

No, not "figuratively". In the context, it might be misunderstood. Nobody is saying anything about ladies' figures at the moment. We might,—later. Depends on how long you stay in the parlour. Read on, read on. You might come to pray yet.

If Calcutta can boast of its Bridge and Agra of its Taj Mahal Cafe,—that's where the best kababs come from, you know,—Delhi could show her two CCs (No. Printer, not "sissies". Probably you are right, but I have to sign this article, old friend of my youth. Get is right. "CC"s.)

There were the two CCs, the CCI and the CCC Respectively, the letters stand for the Chief Controller of Import and the Connaught Circle Club. The CCI is still there, very much in our midst. But the CCC? Where is it? Gone. Vanished in the still waches of the night

It was a famous Club, this CCC its membership roll held 20,000 names, of men, women, and newts. And now it is all gone. Club, men, women and the newts

It is true that the Club had no static venue. No structure of brick or mortar or concrete. But what it? It had a floor space of nearly four square miles.—in a circular form,—spread all over what was known as the Connaught Inner Circle. And the members held their seances on the pavements and verandahs clinging to the circle

No, "seances" would not be right. For, nobody was sitting. What you would find when you dropped into the circle of an evening would be the sight a compact mass of about 15,000 females of all sorts, shapes, and dimensions, and 3,000 men, ditto, ditto, ditto,—trying to walk into each other.

You never heard of "walking into each other" did you? Well, you are hearing it now. And that is the only way I could put it,—to give an honest picture. Try to figure it out. 15,000 women and 3,000 men trying to walk into each other. The floor space could hold only 5,000

The Black Hole of Calcutta was a myth, wasn't it? Well, the CCC was no myth, I can assure you. The verandahs which could hold no more than 5,000 people before the war, did hold a moving cavalcade of 18,000 human herrings on its breast after the parting with the Punjab.

But what about the 2,000 newts? They did not join the crush. They stood by and watched the circus.

If you were a member, all you had to do was to push your way into the throng and relax. The throng did the rest. You didn't have to walk. The crowd carried you. It carried you in a sea of thousands of pneumatic cushions and yielding bolsters. That's what made the CCC so popular.

Once I was a member. Later, I became a newt. For, I had no particular FLAIR for strange cushions and unfamiliar bolsters, howsoever yielding,—not at any time of my life. And it was too late to start at the CCC.

There was also the episode of the—shall we say—The Wrong Arm of Coincidence. That was in the beginning, when I was a new member of the Club, and I had taken the wife with me. My wife, I mean. And I held her by the arm,—the dear heart,—to guide her through the jam.

We had crawled for about a half-an-hour when I happened to look up to her face and found a strange expression on it. I had never seen it before on her face. That was probably because it was not her face at all. A strange face. Apparently, not my wife's.

How was I to know that another arm would be walking in the crowd, an arm of the exact texture, tone, and feel as my wife's? But why didn't the woman protest, you ask. That was because her eye was not on me nor for me, but for the muli-coloured gew-gaws and frills and falals displayed on the stalls. What did she care about the gripping arm so long as there was a "bargain" to fight over?

For, to spill the whole story, the pavements housed the stalls of the refugees who migrated from the Punjab. That was the original idea. A shopping centre. The Club came later,—with its cushions and bolsters and balloons. And now it is all gone. The Police came and removed the stalls.

And the Club went with the stalls. It was a shrieking wilderness as I walked the pavement last evening,—a free walker again,—SANS cushion, SANS bolster, SANS balloon, SANS everything. And the hearts of the ladies are breaking all over New Delhi.

If you don't believe me, read the Delhi papers. One "Woman Reporter" is frankly sobbing over the Passing of the CCC I don't wonder. And the 3,000 men have gone, too. Only the newts creep about the place. And there is not a blouse nor a bra to impede their progress.

*

Talking of "blouses", what do you think of this for a tail-piece? I saw in print.

The swimming instructress was quizzing a group on life-saving and water-safety techniques. "Which article of clothing", she asked the girls, "would you keep on to the last, if you were catapulted from a boat fully clothed?"

Everyone mentioned something different. It was evident that the class did not know. Finally, the instructress helped them: "The blouse, girls, because the air gets under he blouse and acts like a BUOY".

Wait a minute.....

And here is one little titbit I flagged in one of the Delhi Congress papers this morning,—a release from the United Press of America, my dear old companions:

"New YORK, May 24.—Miss Gussie Moran's lace panties may become the barrier between her and Pat de Cicco, Hollywood actor's agent and her most ardent suitor".

What I ask is: Why "MAY become"? Aren't they always? No? I see what you mean

Naughty, naughty!" isn't it, all this frothing over cushions and bras and lace panties? I quite see, chappies, but I am celebrating, you know. Celebrating a birthday, ANTE, which falls Sunday next. On that day, there will be thirty-five candles burning in this house.

Did I say, thirty-five candles? Well, yes,—both ends, you know.

'TIRED OF THE ROLE'

—The "Minneapolis Star"

SUITOR'S WAYS

IN Battle Creek, Mich., William Casey got Sylvia Shore to marry him when he presented her with a petition signed by 250 fellow citizens.

In Durham, N. C., a young woman refused to press charges against her boy friend who had stabbed her. "We are going to be married." she explained.

In Coatbridge, Scotland, Lawrence Marshall presented his girl with a false set of teeth. A few days later, when he caught her with another man, he took them away from her.

In Province, R. I., a man started to give his sweetheart thirty two birthday kisses on her thirty-second birthday. He strangled her after the thirteenth kiss, because she would not elope with him

In Los Angeles, a woman asked for police protection against herm suitor because he "followed me to work, shamed me, whistled at me from behind pillars, leaped at me on the street and scared me by jumping at me from doorway." The man protested to police that this was "proper conduct for a man wooing a woman."

After jumping at a girl from behind the bushes and trying to stab her, an Atlanta man looked her into the face, then exclaimed: "I beg your pardon I thought you were my girl friend."

In the Idaho State legislature Representative Edwin Snow was recognized by the chair and asked pretty, redheaded Representative Edith Miller to marry him. On a "point of personal privilege

In Lincoln, Nebr., a man filed a $25,000 damage suit against another, charging that he tried to alienate the affections of his wife by flying over their home in his airplane.

In Minneapolis, a woman was granted a divorce after convincing the court that her husband had only wooed and married her to win two quarts of whiskey on a bet.

In Los Angeles, a woman asked an annulment of her marriage on the allegation that her husband courted her simply to get an apartment.

When a man in Melbourne, Australia, was charged with stealing $11 from his fiancee, he explained to police that he needed the money "for the engagement ring."

Annoyed at her boy friend, a 31-year-old beauty of Peterborough, N. H., got into a car, made three passes at his parked automobile and smashed in the front side and rear

When his 19-year-old girl friend refused to marry him, Guiseppe Schembri, 89, of Pachino, Italy, hanged himself The result was fatal

In St. Louis a girl explained to police that she fired three shots from a revolver over her fiancee head because he had suggested postponing the wedding.

In Washington, D. C., a 22-year-old lad, angry with his girl friend after a quarrel kept her telephone ringing for five hours, sent an ambulance to her home to investigate a "stabbing," and turned in several false alarms which sent fire engines to her house. The cops, needless to say, didn't like it.

GERM THAT 'EATS' HOUSES

Dry rot costs Britain £20,000,000 a year. Forestry and timber preservation consultants have described it as a "cancer of houses and buildings." Under certain conditions of heat and moisture generally accompanied by lack of proper ventilation, all timber is likely to be affected.

If it is allowed to reach the final stage the cells of the wood are absolutely eaten away, leaving only a dusty powder liable to crumble at a touch. Just as in human ailments, the disease can be communicated by infection. The germ has sometimes been carried by a tainted saw.

In 1933 it was reported that an outbreak of dry rot in the ground floor timbers of houses on a London estate had resulted in a net expenditure and loss of income of £39,066. In the same year it cost £3,000 to make good the ravages of dry rot in a fourteenth-century North country church.

WANT BOY OR GIRL?

Dr. Amparo Pochy Gascon, of Toulous, says he has solved a problem that has baffled doctors for centuries. He claims to be able to influence the sex of an unborn child.

If she wants a boy, the mother must practise energetic sports six months before conception, maintain a slimming diet, avoid sugar, cakes and eggs, cut out the evening meal, and drink as much as possible (non-alcoholic beverages)

. If a girl is desired: no physical exercise plenty of macaroni, flour and cakes. In both cases the expectant mother is advised to recite at frequent intervals: "It's a boy," or "It's a girl." according to her desire. Gascon says that this method, though not says that this method, though not infallible, succeeds in ninety per cent of cases.

How Wise Are Wild Animals?

THE creatures of the wild follow specific patterns of behaviour. Is it wholly due to blind stimulus? Imitation and example loom large, but where to draw the line is an ever-elusive problem.

BY HUGH M. HALLIDAY

IT is not easy to explore the mind of a wild animal. A dog that has lived many generations in close association with man, quickly learns to interpret words and actions related to the things the dog loves and lives by.

But a wild animal's life is one of hunger and fear. To find food he must gamble his safety. Only by alertness is he able to continue living. Unless the dog and members of the monkey family can be expected, the so called "lower" animals apparently, as individuals cannot evolve ideas. What each knows the species knows, and separately they are unable to advance further.

For untold ages, before the human race had developed a language system of communication, man must have been in much the same category. Children learned by imitating their elders. Imitation a strong trait in animal life.

In the spring, a mother bear goes forth with her cubs. When they leave their natal den the cubs are entering school. They follow their mother about and do as she does. They were born with the same faculties as she and are capable of the same actions. It is simple for them to imitate her and they even surpass her. But if deprived of their mother, though endowed with the full measure of instinct inherited by a bear, they may make a poor showing in earning a living and may resort to desperate methods. We might then have a bear that steps out of the usual pattern and becomes an outlaw.

Why does a wild animal adhere to a specific pattern of behaviour? We do not know, unless it is for the same reason that we would do likewise under the same circumstances. The methods they follow have come about as a result of attempts to live on the easiest terms, with the last effort and danger.

We do not know why one animal has brilliant eyesight and another species very weak eyesight, but we are aware that their behaviour falls within the scope of their various faculties.

We are not allowed to interpret the actions of a lower animal by any relationship to ourselves. We may infer that but science demands proof. We must not project our thought into their minds. To lean to the slightest degree on our own imagination is the gatepost of absurdity.

Yet I, for one, have discovered no other means of interpreting the actions of another animal except by drawing on my own thoughts and experiences. There is however, no barrier to seeing straight and reporting that we see. Often, too. that is startling revelation.

AMAZING PERFORMANCE

A WILD animal, like ourselves leans heavily on its special senses. We infer a bear is short-sighted but it has a sense of smell that often may exceed ours.

I have seen a kitchen stove that had been broken apart, because somewhere down-wind a bear's nostrils had caught the aroma of stale bacon fat. It broke in the door of the cabin with much the same mental effort as it would use in tearing apart a log if it smelled a familiar kind of insect.

We have no way of telling whether a bear, as an example, can think independently or whether it is all blind instinct—the tides of nature playing through the animal.

A friend, who has a reputation for observing accurately, relates that when he was climbing to a duck hawk's eyrie, one of the parent falcons swooped in, picked up a downy nestling in its talons and carried it to a ledge on the other side of the lake. That seems like an amazing performance, far removed from normal behaviour. It has the quality of independent thinking. Yet I have known trained biologists declaring such behaviour to be nothing more than provocative reflex, as if the hawk had received a nerve thrill and had responded blindly to stimulus. When a human mother plunges into her burning home to save her child, would that be reflex, too, and where is the borderline?

When I climb to a hole in a tree and a grey squirrel brushes past my face and inside in a nestful of young. I am likely to create an interesting piece of drama. Finding a convenient spot on the ground I sit quietly and watch. Presently the old squirrel, registering anxiety, returns to the nest. Immediately she reappears with a youngster in her mouth. She leaps and runs from branch to branch and enters another hole, 50 or 100 yards away. Quickly she returns for a second youngster. Within a few minutes, she has taken them all away to the safety of a new, undiscovered cavity. Then I see her going to the new nest with heavy mouthfuls of nesting material. Some she has salvaged from the old nest and some is fresh.

His Caged Majesty.

What an amazing performance on the part of a small rodent! Yet, what the mother squirrel did with such precise thoroughness, all members of her species are able to do without a fragment of instruction.

Parental affection produces unusual changes in many kinds of animals, and reveals itself in strange ways. **If I am too close to its young, though they may be well hidden among the marsh vegetation, a rail may show surprising friendship,** come boldly toward me, calling as if it were talking to me and acting in a most neighbourly manner. We have not encountered a demented bird, but one suffering from an overabundance of parental affection. The ruse, o course, is to have you take such an interest in the old bird that you never even think about the tiny young.

I have heard such behaviou referred to as "displaced activity" and it seems to apply to birds that nest singly on or near the ground. The feigned readiness of the parent to sacrifice herself to save her nest or young is a noted characteristic of the killdeer plover. Un ess you are aware of her stratagem, it is likely to arouse your pity to watch the killdeer floundering helplessly on the ground in front of you, spreading her pretty tail and pretending that her wing is broken. But for some reason, in spite of her "terrible injuries" she is able to keep herself a safe distance ahead, and - when she has led you well out of the region of the nest, with an exultant cry she springs into the air and wings off to the other end of the field.

IS IT JUST INSTINCT?

This performance of the killdeer is all the more interesting when you remember that the bird never had a lesson, and that all nesting killdeers do the same thing. It makes you wonder if the bird is conscious of her act if it is all blind, nervous reaction, a peculiarity of the race—instinct and nothing more.

Such behaviour is more common to birds that nest on the ground. Since they are unable to defend themselves by force against prowlers they must outwit the enemy. But how and when did they learn the astonishing act since they never had a lesson? Yet always it is performed in relation to the young.

Birds that nest in colonies usually resort to mob attack when an enemy comes near their nesting quarters. Those that nest high of the ground amid foliage generally leave the nest as unobtrusively and swiftly as possible. Each safety seems to be in a pattern peculiar to the species, and has been handed down from generation to generation.

Sometimes we find birds showing a decidedly charitable attitud toward nestlings of another species. They may be unmated birds or widows that have lost their young, or spinsters with an affection for children. Sometimes we notice an immature male bird taking food to strange nestlings.

The question arises whether such action is blind instinct over which the bird has no conscious control brought about by endocrine stimulation. Inference suggests that it is, but how are we to know?

Once we had a rather startling experience with a red-eyed vireo which made one wonder what had happened to change its normal nature so radically. We had concluded the bird was the average nervous type and was exercising usual caution while we were trying to make photographs of the parent and young. The two nestlings were getting feathered. The large one stretched its wings a few times and, climbing up on the side of the nest took his first flight. A boy rushed to bring it back to the nest but before this could be accomplished, the parent was on his hand attempting to feed the youngster. The parent had not the slightest indication of normal fear. When we caught an insect, the bird took it from our fingers and delivered it to her young.

During nesting time this situation is met with occasionally. The fear instinct seems to vanish. If you spend much time near a nest some parents may become tame and tamer while others become wilder and wilder. However, fear still is present. It is not unusual to find a parent mouse refusing to desert her young but she is fearful just the same.

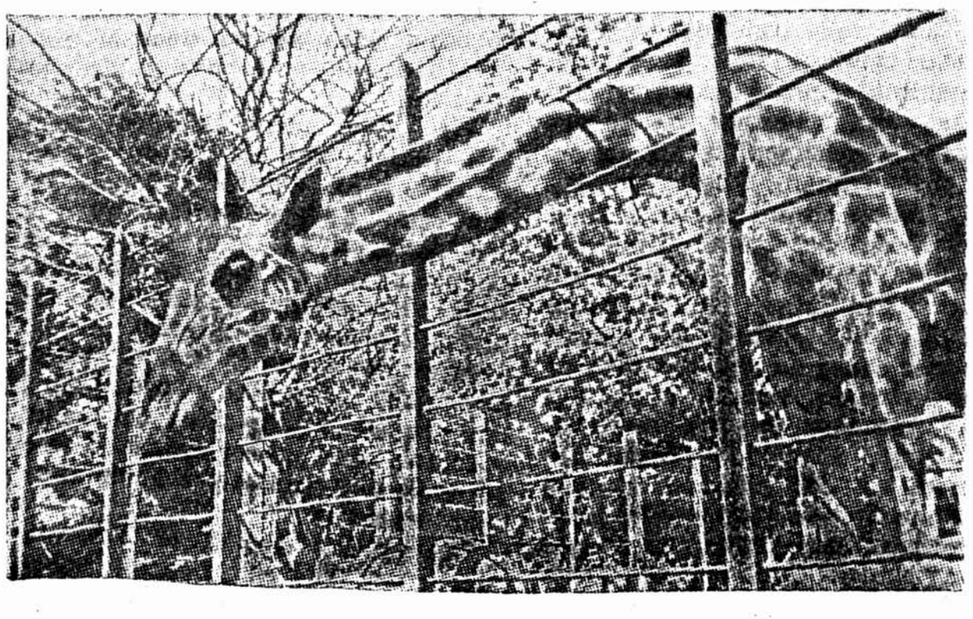
Most birds are highly skilled artisans, but once they have put the final touches to their nests they seem unable to do repair work no matter how badly it is needed.

A bird may choose a nestling site with the utmost skill but at a later date if the nest develops a weakness, the bird that built it so skilfully is unable to effect repairs or apparently recognize that it requires repairs.

OFTEN PARALLELS MAN

Birds invariably build a nest after their kind and inventiveness

(Continued on Page 29)



A GATE-CRASHER!

Photos by F. N. I.

'ONE WORLD' OF INDIAN CULTURE

'Armed with Mahatma's technique, our country will play decisive role in winning the Peace

By the Hon. K. M. MUNSHI

IF democracy has to succeed in the world, the major democracies of the world must have a complete understanding with one other. The problem of peace and the future of the world both depend upon it. In the first instance, therefore, there should be a full realisation of what each democracy stands for.

Freedom of India has brought into existence a democratic power of great potential value to the world and it is necessary that its position should be appreciated.

India has passed through centuries of trials and has survived purely on account of the vitality of her culture This culture gave it unity and strength denied to most ancient nations. It is now undergoing a process of reintegration to suit modern conditions, but it is vigorous all the same. In the past, China and South East Asia were bound to India by close cultural ties. It should not be forgotten that Budhism rose in India, that far upto Indonesia, India's was a living influence. Culturally, therefore, India has close affinities with South East Asia.

Muslim Contribution

Centuries ago, conquering tribes from Central Asia, recently converted to Islam conquered parts of India and settled there. Persian was the State language of these Muslim rulers for about 600 years. Persian art influenced Indians to produce the richness and wonder of our art in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Arab travellers and scholars lived in India and influenced its ways and, in spite of the partition of the country today, India, as it is, has 40 million Muslims who look to Arabia for religious inspiration.

Another factor, which is woven into our very life, is the contact with Europe which came with British rule. Roughly, 200 years ago, the British came to trade but lived to govern India. Since then, the Indian mind has made the political and cultural traditions of Great Britain her own in a large measure.

The Constitution, which we recently inaugurated, is the result of democratic ideas which made us a member of the democratic family of the world. That is why we find ourselves at home in the English speaking world. When my wife and I came in contact with the United States last month, we never felt that we are in a strange land—India, England or USA are essentially one.

When I saw Catherine Hepburn playing Rosalind, whom I have loved since my boyhood days, and when I heard American Lawyers arguing in Justice Peck's court, I felt as if I was in my own land.

India Not Inferior

Another important fact about India, which people are apt to forget, is that we are an ancient race; that we have intellectual and business aptitudes in no way inferior to those of any country; that our political and social organisations, though different in some respects, are from ethical or social point of view no way less advanced. We have, no doubt, passed through very critical times; we were subjected to foreign rule; our economic resources have remained unorganised and undeveloped on modern lines; we are facing great difficulties caused by the after effects of World War II and the partition of our country. But we have resolved to make good; we have already made good somewhat; and we are determined to emerge strong and united under any condition and against any odds.

In one respect, however, we are a little different from many other nations. We have a deep religious and moral background. Though our State is secular, as a people, we have faith in God and in the Moral Order.

If we survived if we won our independence non-violently under the leadership of the Father of our Nation, Gandhiji, it was because we were able to put forth moral strength. Today we are justly conscious of our heritage. We want to be friendly with every State and every people and we want, above all, world peace not the peace of regimented life, not the peace of the grave, but the peace which comes of human dignity and freedom, of mutual understanding between men and nations.

Our position in Asia and the world is determined by these factors.

The South East Asian nations which are struggling into independent existence at present, to us are members of one cultural family. We need no formal alliance to stand by each other. We have fought imperialism for a century and a half now and naturally these nations have our sympathy in all their struggle against imperialism, political or economic.

India again has a great tradition of toleration. Hinduism and Islam, which dominates the Middle East, have lived together in India for a thousand years. The nations of the Middle East are fast developing themselves into nation-States; we wish them well; they respect our national outlook. In spite of the reactionary

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'WHAT DO WE DO NEXT, ZIG OR ZAG?'

—The "Minneapolis Star"

India And The Future Of South-East Asia

By Jyotiswarup Saxena

THE politics of South-East Asia is still in a very fluid state. Apart from the fact that the simple agrarian social structure and primitive economic and political loyalities had to break down under the impact of a new techno-democratic civilizat on, there has been a wholesale rejection of Western methods and western ideals. Much of the ferment in the East is probably due to the fact that western values stand discredited to-day and the Oriental pattern of living hardly seems to satisfy.

When the West marched in South-East Asia, it did nothing more than to freeze the current of political and social change, and under the garb of maintaining law and order which are the twin essentials of commercial colonialism, the English in Malays, the French in Indo-China and the Dutch in Indonesia did everything in their power not to understand the deep-seated aspirations of the people.

South-East Asia is the strategic centre of Asian politics; it lies at the hub of the Asiatic wheel, and by its vital natural resources and its command of the Pacific and the Indian Ocean sea-board and after the revolution in China, it has become a vital front of the cold war. A Red South-East Asia would endanger the security of the Commonwealth countries and be a cantakerous thorn in the American plans of Pacific defence similarly an Anglo-American South-East Asia would be a potential base for operations against Red China.

And yet though South-East Asia is strategically a vital region yet so far its role in foreign affairs has been a passive one. In fact the term itself is rather new; it was used as a name for the military command under Mountbattan more or less for tactical purposes, rather than a definite geographical area or a political and social unit.

The failure of the British to defend this area during the last war literally laid open the whole Asiatic Continent before the Japanese; is led to the fall of Burma and brought the war to the borders of India itself

Political Buffer

Yet though strategically speaking the security of S. E. Asia is vital to the Asian countries of the Commonwealth, the interest of these countries in the region has been more or ess negative; it was aroused in a mood of panic after the fall of Chiang Kai Shek. Commercial and political motives combined with the potential threat of Communism led to the decision of regarding and maintaining S. E. Asia as a buffer between Comminism and other Asiatic countries.

The whole of this region, as Acheson pointed out in his press conference, was to form a bloc of those neutral states between the Soviet and the Anglo-American spheres of influence, which were to act like shock-absorbers in case of the inevitable collisions between the two systems. It is some such tacit understanding of uniting the whole region under the leadership of a pro Anglo-American or its worst neutral but anti-Communist sentiment which underlies the whole Commonwealth policy in this area; the centre from which these centripetal forces are to radiate are British Malaya and French Indo-China. A. S. Asian Federation blostered up by Anglo-American economic aid (for nothing unites so soon and in a such a strong measure as the force of economics), seems to form the key-note of the plans of people like Spender and Nehru who have emphasized the futility of simply arming against Communism. Given a balanced diet of armaments and economic aid the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers think, the whole problem will solve itself out.

I do not think so. No such political or social entity has ever existed. In fact the very demographic features are against it. The main population of this area is concentrated in the four river valleys separated by high terrain and dense forests with no means of communications. There is no railroad link between Burma, Siam and Indo-China (the Burma-Siam railway built by the Japanese has fallen into disrepair, the Manipur road between India and Burma is slipping down the hill-side). And to this a very mixed population which includes Chinese, Indians, half-castes, and the natives together with no political or cultural ties, and you have a strange mixture.

The only unity imposed upon this region was forced down the throat of an unwilling people by Western Adminstrators, bu it was artificial and short-lived. The class-structure as well as the political and social organisation remains fantastically simple. At the apex of the pyramid is a fantastically rich, parachial, hide-bound and brutal ruling-class of feudal overlords and down below is the 80 or 90 per cent of the appallingly poor peasantry.

During the period of Western supremacy, the rich became richer and the poor became poorer; with

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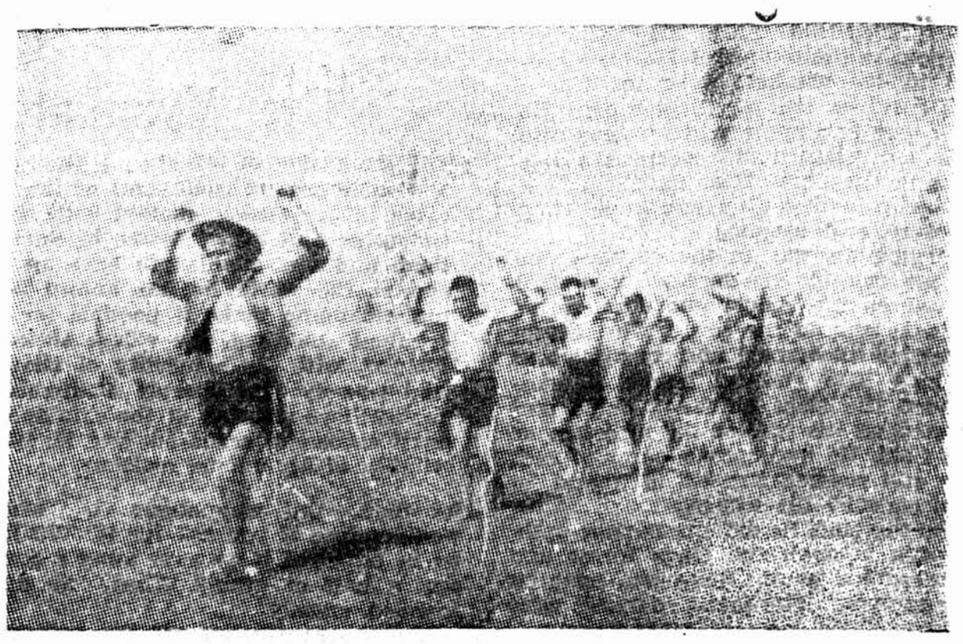
'SCORCHED EARTH'

Ho Chin Minh soldiers destroying a r ubber estate in Cochin, China, when they were forced to retreat by the French troops.



French soldiers surrender to Viet Minh forces after a sharp encounter in Cochin China.

Hanoi Prepares For War

Field Of Battle Will Be Ricefields

THE first battle of the next year war may well be fought among the fertile rich fields of the Hanoi Delta in French Indo-China. Already, its overtures are heard nightly at the out-lying posts. Already, arms are beginning to pour over the Chinese frontier along which 700,000 Chinese regular troops watch—and wait.

BY HUGH LAMING

The crash of mortars and stammer of machineguns is no new sound to the inhabitants of this region whose green monotony is broken only occasionally by moss-grown pagodas and shrines.

A region traditionally envied by China, always a military prize and still a political problem, its Northern frontiers are guarded by a line of forts and stockaded outposts manned by troops of the French Foreign Legion and Algerians, Moroccans and Senegalese under French command.

Scorched Earth

In the countryside, villages, burned by the Vietminh (communist-led nationalist resistance forces) as part of their "scorched earth" policy, are being rebuilt under the protection of French forts of the "Beau Geste" model, commanding road junctions and river crossings.

In their retreat from this so-called "Pacification Zone" to the mountains along the Chinese border, the Vietminh, for political reasons, left untouched Christian churches and Buddhist pagodas.

Today, life is creeping back into the villages. But an all-prevading sense of insecurity remains. Son Tay is typical. I visited it during a tour of part of this region recently cleared of Vietminh. Approaching from the East, it resembles a nightmare film set in which a desert drama, a Chinese scene and an English rural documentary have become inextricably mixed.

Behind tall trees, rise the twin towers of the Church of the Sacred Heart. Nearby, is the dignified facade of a country house, gutted by fire.

In sharp cantrast, a few yards away, are the white walls of a fort flying the French tricolour. At its bullet-scarred gates, complete with battlements, Algerian Arab troops stand guard.

The French crew of a Sherman tank, in black berets, were gazing, alongside slit-eyed Tonkinese, at a cinema poster advertising—with equal incongruity—the Hollywood film "Five Graves to Cairo."

Last Ditch Stand

Down the road, bullock carts rumbled on wooden rims. Inside the fort, French officers who had fought under Field Marshal Montgomery's command in Libya and Normandy, talked to me frankly of the military position.

"France is holding the extreme East sector of the communist frontier running from the Baltic to the China sea", General Marcel Alessandri, Commander of North Vietnam, who was wounded three times in the Somme battles in 1940, told me.

"We could push a column into Vietminh territory at any time, but there is little to gain from that unless we can hold it peacefully. Indo-China is an international political as well as military problem," he added. Claiming that the French had liberated three million people from Vietminh terrorism in the delta in the past two years, the General emphasised that he considered that Vietminh incapable of launching the "general offensive" mentioned constantly by the Vietminh and Peking radios.

"They have the men," he said, "but cannot concentrate them sufficiently. They lack tactical skill and executive ability to launch attacks on a big scale against French troops.

"The Vietminh have many excellent propagandists, but few capable officers."

Asked why the French maintain garrisons in uneasy isolation in remote frontier outposts, such as Lao Kay and Kao Bang, supplied relieved and reinforced only by air, the General explained that they guard the classic invasion routes from the North.

"The mere fact that we hold them in some force prevents the Vietminh from deploying and serves as a deterrent, we hope, to Chinese armies across the frontier", he concluded.

Commandant Berthelot, a handsome Spahi, commented:

"Few foreigners and Frenchmen at home realise that we hold the delta with very few troops—a handful of battalions defend a province and at the same time hold the Chinese frontier. The Vietminh occasionally attack our smaller outposts. But, apart from constant patrols, we are on the defensive now, awaiting, I think, international decisions."

Nuisance Value

At an outpost at Trung-Ha, some 50 miles from Hanoi, where a Senegalese garrison and handful of French non-commissioned officers guard a Red River crossing, Captain Touzziet, of Paris, laughed when I asked him if he thought he could halt an invasion with the small force at his command.

"We could make it unpleasantly expensive for a while", he declared. "The Vietminh are a nuisance, but rarely a real threat to my posts."

Captain Touzziet's command includes platoon posts in the foothills as well as the outpost at Trung-Ha.

It is in Hanoi, capital of North Vietnam, rather than in the outpost that there is despondency and confusion. Hanoi is a French garrison town as well as the Vietnamese administrative centre. Its wide streets are strangely empty at night, although in the centre, queues gather outside cinemas showing "Tarzan and the Lost City", and "Joe Palooka, Champion".

French officials in Hanoi complain that their Vietnamese counterparts are "political schizophrenics, sincere saying one thing today, the reverse tomorrow—and usually doing nothing about either".

Several European residents confirmed the assertions of French officials that Vietnamese civil servants appear to be more concerned about changing street names from French into Vietnamese than with the urgent work of reconstruction and day-to-day administration.

This was evident, too, in interviews I had with Vietnamese officials. Charming and courteous, they clearly preferred to discuss education and culture rather than political realities.

Strongly nationalist, some of them appeared, while deploring Vietminh terrorism, inwardly to regard the Vietminh as the military part of the national movement.

One senior official said to me: "We are not fighting the Vietminh. We leave that to the French. We are not communists and we hope that if the French withdraw, Vietnam would not go communists".

But asked what he thought would happen if French troops withdrew that night, he looked startled and said: "Please, let us not discuss that."

His attitude was typical of other Vietnamese officials whom I met.

Yet Vietnamese troops have fought well under French command against the Vietminh. But in official Vietnamese propaganda and ministerial statements, the existence of Vietnam battalions is never mentioned.

Photographs of Vietnamese troops in action are withheld from publication either in the local or overseas press.

One young Hanoi intellectual told me: "We hate the French. We fear Ho Chi-minh, who would probably cut our throats within a day of French withdrawal. As for me, I am hoping to go to America....."

Judging from conversation with educated Vietnamese, there appears to be little doubt that while they welcome American economic aid, they want no military or political "strings".

As one American business man put it bluntly: "They prefer to go to hell in their own way, and do not realise that communist imperialism is worse than French colonialism."

Many Frenchmen here express fears that the French cultural position is being "undermined" by American propaganda, with its insistence on material well-being. Others regard this as a phenomenon common to the youth of all countries and deriving primarily from the influence of the cinema.

It is in education that the Vietnamese administration seemed most energetic. In Hanoi, education is a privilege, not a reluctant duty.

If there is time it is by education that terrorism will be defeated. If there is time.....

NOT "VANAR SENA"

Viet Minh training the youth as soldiers of freedom.

SHORT STORY

Maruti Temple Justice

By: Vyankatesh Madgoolker

(THE author of this story is the Steinbeck of Marathi literature. As an underground combatant of the '42 movement of freedom, Madgoolker came in the closest contact with the real masses including Mahars, Mangs, Ramoshis and other classes in Satara district. As a fugitive, he lived with them and was enabled to have an insight into their lives. His writing re-creates the world he has known intimately and his powerful realism and understanding make it possible for him to present to us the types of the criminal and thug, the village sucker and petty official, the 'gentlemen of Nature', with their nobility of character and the entire gamut of pathos and tragedy that sharply distinguish the Madgoolker characters from the makebelieve creation of the safaidposh writer. Madgoolker is today the most successful scenarist, and he has transferred to the Marathi screen the vitality of his unique realism).

THE morning star rose and it was bitingly cold. Satta, who had been sleeping in the temple of Maruti wrapped in his blanket, woke up. There was darkness still in the temple. He could not find out whether others also who had relapsed into sleep at a late hour in the night after having a bout of gossip, had got up and gone away or were still sleeping.

Feeling his way in the darkness, he picked out his headdress that had served as his pillow and located his sandals kept in the corner. He neatly arranged his blanket and coughing and making loud gutteral noises, he descended the steps of the temple and started on his way in the direction of his field. He had spread out his blanket and covered himself in it and he was chewing his tobacco.

By the time he did the narrow path, passing through the black forest and reached his patch, there was light on the horizon. The forest sparrows were tidying their features with their yellow beaks and making music with their noises. The tall stalks of jwari were standing wrapped up in mist. The clusters of grain at top were frozen and closed.

He walked along the bund. He wanted to make a complete circuit of his patch. He wanted to find out whether someone had stolen the crop in the night.

A small group of "landyas" sitting in the cluster of "bori" tree was awake, whirred sharply in the air and sat on the tops of the jwari. Satta, at this, energetically bent, picked up as tone he could lay his hands on and hurled it against the birds with cries of 'han, han, hai, landya, landya, landya, ha.....

When the stone fell into the neighbouring bush, the "landyas" flew away.

And suddenly he made the discovery. He moved up and started to observe carefully. He could not be convinced of it. He flew into a temper and out came a torrent of obscene abuse addressed to some unknown person.

An entire block of the crop had been devoured by cattle. It was trodden and damaged.

He bent down in the yellow rays of the sun and inspected his patch. He discovered marks of hooves of cattle. He again ran into a fit of anger and spurted abuse on someone, whose name he didn't know. Some one deliberately and maliciously had fed cattle in his patch. Satya Lengre had sustained a loss of about seven or eight paylees. Why shouldn't he then abuse the author of this mischief? Was it a good thing to let loose cattle in the patch full of crop in order that they may have a good feed of green fodder? Sattya never interfered with anyone's affairs and worked hard on his patch by turning his life-blood into sweat. Was it a good thing that the wealth he had created should be pillaged in this way? Jwari couldn't even be seen and the price of fodder had been as high as the price of gold. In this situation, how would the owner take his theft of good seven and eight paylees' of gram? One could understand if Sattya were a big holder. Don't the birds eat away the grain? But that was not the case. His patch of land was so small. When he laboured hard on it, he could raise jwari that could last for a year. He had ten mouths to feed. Then, there were the groceries and things and the grocer had to have his share of the jwari in exchange for them. There was, too, the difficulty whether the grain could last the whole of the year. If he kept silent now, they would steal his entire crop in the night. What could he then eat? Hok could he live? Should he eat the earth or live just by turning his back against the wind or fill his stomach with stones or thorns? Why should he be singled out for this outrage. Why should his patch be raided? Why?

In his fit of temper, Satta did not bother to stay on to guard his crop against the birds but came straight into the village. He came all the way into the village gesticulating and muttering.

While passing along the Mahárwada, he met Aknya Mahar. He was standing in the sun with his hands tucked into his sides. He was warming up his flesh that had been exposed to the cold the whole night. He said 'Johar..' as soon as he noticed Satta.

Satta had had a flare-up at this. 'What, Hohar? You fellows have grown bloated. You don't care a damn about anything. You steal in the open daylight. If your children starve, ask Mahars asking what had happened. But Satta did not stop to tell but went on his way. He came straight to the Ramoshiwada and called out, 'Is there anyone at his post, Naik?'

Namjya Naik was sitting in his courtyard on his legs. He was holding in his palm a "bhakari" and cooked gram. His mouth was full. He swallowed the morsel hurriedly as soon he heard the call and standing up and with his "bhakar" still held in his hand he shouted, 'Jee, here is Namjya'.

He came out. Seeing him, Satta said, 'You were eating "bhakari?'

Jee, yes'

'Finish off then and drink water. I'm waiting here'.

'No' Namjya lied 'I've finished, I'll drink water and return'.

He ran in, kept back his "bhakar", sipped water and, wiping his hands against his dhotar, said, 'What are your orders?'

'My entire crop has been fed to cattle. What are you doing? Eating raddishes?'

Satta was right in blaming him. Because, if there was a theft in the village the Ramoshi watchman was responsible for it.

'Really? What is the extent of the loss?'

'Come, have a look yourself and then track the culprit. Or make good the loss yourself'.

Satta and Namjya together went to the forest in single file and standing on the bund. Satta shot out his arm at the damaged crop and said, 'Have a good look. Is it quite negligible?'

Namjya came forward and carefully inspected the ground. He saw the stalks sucked out and then said. 'This is not bullocks, see? It is the work of a calf. Can't you see the small hooves and the grain has been eaten after the stalks were broken first'.

And he studied the face of Satta to see how far he could see his point.

Satta said, 'So, it's only a single calf, is it?'

'Yes, yes, it's the work of a single calf. But the man has not entered the patch. There are no marks of footwear. He stood out and fed his calf.'

'But then there are so many calves in the village. How could one trace this one?'

Namjya's face became thoughtful.

He said, 'Don't you worry about it. I'll report you the name of the man who fed his calf before the fall of dusk'.

'Well, let's see your skill. The rest can be left to me'.

'Well, see'.

Satta attended to the care of the crop. Namjya, in the meantime, was following up the marks of the hooves and footwear throughout the forest.

By the time the sun came down. Namjya came to Satta's field and told him, 'I've tracked up the thief'.

'Who's he?'

'Harya Mang'.

'What? And how do you say it?'

'I'm quite right. He fed the calf'.

'But then he has got a cow also. Why should he feed the calf instead of his cow?'

'He removed an armful of stalks for his cow while going away'.

'Really'?

'It's true'.

'Just prove it now'.

'Well, then, the hooves are small, aren't they? That shows it's the calf. If you accept this, hasn't the man to enter the patch to take away his calf?'

'Yes, otherwise how could the animal be taken away?'

'That's it. But there is not a single mark of footwear in your patch. He must then have called the calf to come out. And you know very well that there is no other calf except Harya's which could obey the call of 'Come'

'Yes, go ahead'.

'When followed up the tracks of hooves and marks of footwear, I could pick up some stalks of jwari along side which must have come out of the armful he was carrying. And I sent my wife to him to fetch cow-dung and I found it full of young grain of jwari. Now, say, who could have done this except Harya? And I followed the marks right up to his hut'.

'I see it now, yes, it must be Harya?

Satta got the satisfaction of discovering his thief. He and Namjya celebrated it with chewing a pinch of tobacco and then they made their future plans.

'I'll get him summoned in front of the temple today'.

'Do, but he isn't the one to admit it'.

'I'll see how he dare deny it. I'll ask him to touch the step of the Maruti's temple'.

'It's your job now, I've done mine'.

'That you certainly have'.

Satta then got up. Namjya also got up. While leaving, he asked for an armful of fodder and Satta gave it to him. Namjya had not had any cattle of his own. But he was going to exchange it with the grocer for something else—bidis, tobacco or gur.

Harya Mang, after finishing his night meal was sitting leaning against the wall of his hut. He was smoking tobacco. His enterprising wife was thinking over whose crop to rob in the night and she was simultaneously breast-feeding her infant. Although Harya himself appeared to be taking his ease and smoking tobacco, his eye was travelling in the backyard of Sambha the washerman. There was a huge pile of fodder resting there and he could easily take out four or five sheaves without detection. It was an easy job for him to jump in the night fences with their thorns and the most important thing was that Sambha the washerman had gone to some fair along with his wife. There was therefore no possibility of his ever detecting the theft.

While he was figuring the whole thing, out a voice came from outside, 'Is Hariba in?'

Harya extinguished his "Chilim" (clay pipe) and demanded crossly, 'Who's there?'

'I am a messenger. You are summoned in front of the temple'.

At the chavdi? Why?

'Well, Vetala, have you any idea what it is about?'

'How do I know? All the people in the village have gathered there. And Aba Patil ordered me to call you up'.

Harya could not imagine what it was all about. However, he got up, put on his headdress and followed the messenger to the temple.

There was faint star light, and in that light, he could see people sitting on the steps in the courtyard covered with sand and all over the temple. He could not make out who they were. He stood down below and bending his headdress said, 'Maharaj..'

'Ram Ram, Ram Ram' came a few voices. And the astute Harya sized up that there were Aba Patil, Pandu the barber Jyotiba Dayal. All of them were viillage officers. He said humbly, 'It's Harya Mang and I have come'

Someone coughed and spat out.

'Harya' a stern and dictatorial voice rose.

'Jee'

'Were you at home on Thursday night?'

'Jee, yes. I was at home'.

'Then who had taken out your calf—your daughter or your wife?'

'Where?' asked the bewildered Harya.

Then another cunning voice rose, 'Who brought home the calf before the morning star rose? Your wife or your daughter?'

'Suddenly, Harya could see light. But how did these people know that he had fed his calf in the night in the patch of Satta and stolen fodder? The wife did not know about it, nor had anyone seen him on the way. He therefore tried to evade the whole thing, 'Who would visit the field in the night? My calf isn't such a darling.'

'Did you not feed your calf in Satta's patch?' came the first voice.

'I lay on the blanket at night and got up when the sun came up. During the last four days, I have been suffering from fever. How could I then go to the field in the night?'

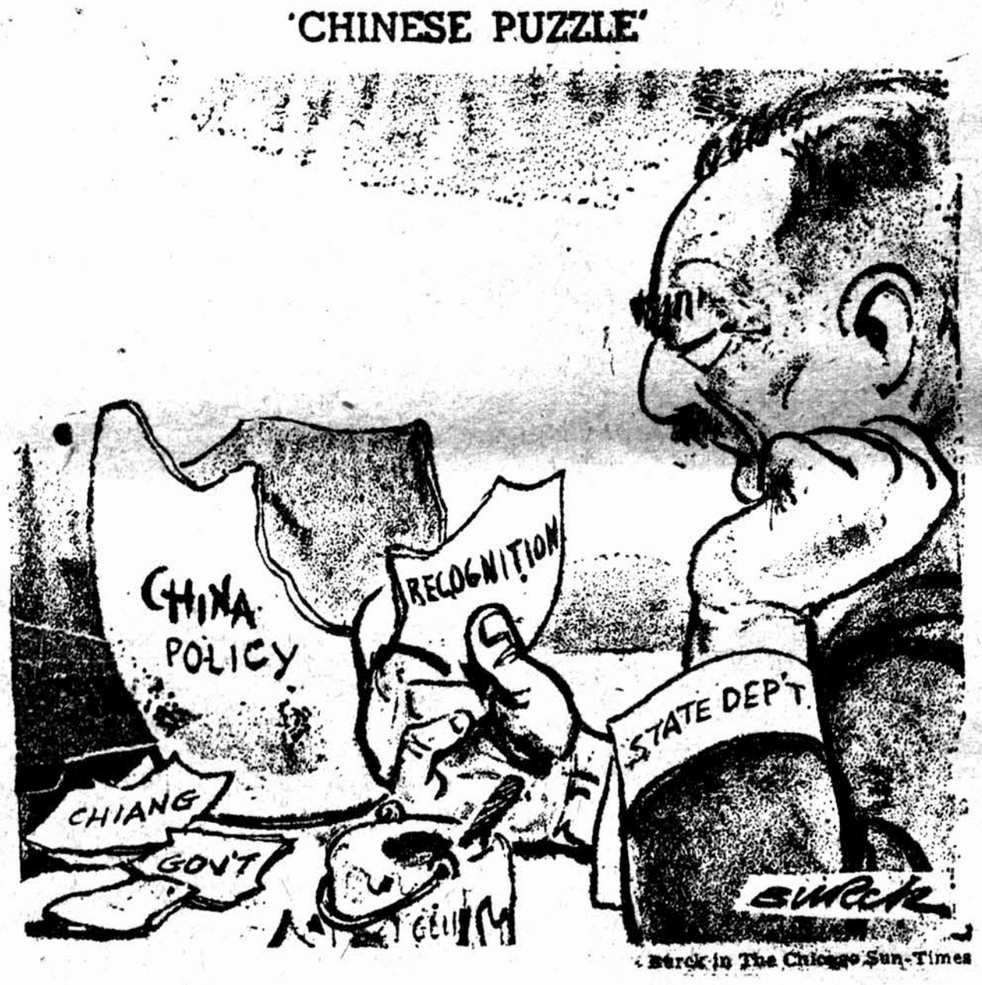
Satta had been keeping quiet so far. He now said suddenly, 'Ye isn't the one to confess it so easily. Hit him with a shoe against his nose.'

'That won't do. Satta, you keep quiet' came another voice.

'Harya, tell the truth. Did you or

(Continued on Page 31)

'CHINESE PUZZLE'



Herblock in The Chicago Sun-Times

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By. J. C. MAITRA

★

STAGGERING LOSS FOR B.P.O.A—WILL FALI MEHTA EXPLAIN?—MISREPRESENTATION ABOUT RACE MEETING—ELECTION FIASCO—POSTPONE ASIAN OLYMPIC GAMES—GALLIVANTING CYCLISTS—W.I.F.A. TO SUPPLY BOOTS—ICL'S INCREASING POPULARITY.

The XIV Indian Olympic Games has inflicted the staggering loss of Rs. 45,000 on the Bombay Provincial Olympic Association. According to its latest Annual report, "An approximate sum of about Rs. 70,000 had to be spent to organise the games against an income of about Rs. 25,000 leaving a deficit of Rs. 45,000!

"The expenses were high due to the fact," the report continues, "that the Committee had to rush through all arrangements, because of the short time at their disposal to be exact hardly eight weeks. Eight different games viz: Athletic for Men and Athletic for Women, cycling for men and women, Wrestling, Weightlifting, Volley ball and Basket ball and Kabadi were programmed for competition and about 720 competitors, men and women, took part from 17 States from all over India. About 125 officials accompanied the different teams."

WHY?

I cannot for the life of me imagine how a colossal sum like Rs. 70,000 was spent on a meet like the one held at the Brabourne Stadium in February last. It may be that the time allowed to the Organising Committee was rather short. But having regard to the fact that they did not have to put up an Olympic Village to accommodate the visiting athletes and officials and to build a stadium to stage the Games, I consider the period of eight weeks at their disposal not at all exacting from the financial point of view.

It would have been quite a different matter had they to construct a village like the Patiala Nagar of 1940. But the Military Authorities saved them the trouble and expense by placing the barracks at Churchgate Reclamation at the disposal of the athletes. I am sure the BPOA had nothing to pay for the use of these barracks.

ATHLETES PAID OWN EXPENSES

Then it must be remembered that the visiting athletes and officials paid their own travelling expenses, wherever they may have come from, and their boarding charges as well. So the BPOA had no burden to bear in these respects, unlike the W.I.F.A. and the B.P.H.A. who have to meet the travelling, boarding and lodging expenses—within certain limits—to all the visiting teams who participate in their tournaments.

Although the WIFA and the Bombay Gymkhana entertain a good number of up-country teams for the Rovers and Aga Khan Cups respectively, I have never heard them suffering from such a gigantic loss. Besides they have to put up temporary stands at considerable expense to accommodate the spectators!

The BPOA had a ready-made Stadium to hold their Games. I have not the least doubt in my mind that the Cricket Club of India permitted the use of it free of cost—or at a nominal charge at the most. Thus the BPOA were saved a big expense thereby.

The equipment for the various games were all there, as the Provincial Meet was held at the same venue only a month before the All-India Games. So in this respect also there could be no additional outlay or expense. If at all, it must have been negligible.

I cannot, therefore, understand how the massive figure of Rs. 70,000 was arrived at. We should like Chairman of the Finance Committee, to enlighten us in these regards.

SPECIAL RACE MEET

Incidentally the report mentions, "From the Financial side the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Fali Mehta had to work hard to get the sanction of the Stewards himself, one of them of the R.W.I.T.C. Ltd., and Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Member for a Special Race meet: The Report does not clearly state that the Race was arranged to help the BPOA. But it cannot bear any other meaning.

I am really very surprised at this statement. Some time before the All-India Games it was given out in some of the papers that a Special Race Meeting was being arranged at Mahaluxmi for the benefit of the BPOA. So I took an early opportunity to interview, Sri Morarji Desai, our Home and Revenue Minister—not Member, as the BPOA Report dubs him—in order to clarify the point.

WHAT MORARJI DESAI SAID

I was definitely given to understand by the said Minister that the above-mentioned Race Meeting had nothing to do with the Olympic Games of the BPOA. It was meant for a special Sports Fund which he himself wished to establish with a view to help deserving sporting causes and institutions throughout the State. I wrote about it in these columns long before the Games were held.

At any rate, there cannot be any misunderstanding about the purpose of the above Race Meeting. In fact it was advertised in the press as National Sports Fund Meeting. Fali Mehta ought to know it too well as he was personally concerned with the affair from beginning to end. So there was no chance of anybody being misled by it. Even then, is that any ground why money should be squandered away?

SEARCHING ENQUIRY

I know that Shri Desai was approached for a donation of Rs. 50,000 from this Fund. He flatly refused to grant anything. As a matter of fact, the Fund has not been officially created yet. Only when the Government of India grants full rebate of their Income Tax, the Fund will be established. Terms and conditions will be laid down by which appointed Trustees will manage it.

It is just possible that the Trustees may be inclined to help the BPOA out of its present difficulty. But before they sanction any help they must be thoroughly satisfied that the moncy has been properly spent.

RECURRING LOSS BY BPOA

I notice from the Statement of Accounts the BPOA suffered a loss of Rs. 1,635 in its working for the year 1949-50. The excess expenditure has now accumulated to the respectable figure of Rs. 15,089. Last year I had pointed out that unless and until the number of Ordinary Members was substantially increased, whereby the annual revenue would be appreciably augmented, there is little chance for the BPOA to wipe out its annual deficits. I find only 4 such members were enrolled last year!

Of course it would be a different matter if the Provincial games became extremely popular. That however is not the case. The total receipts for both the Senior and Junior Games amounted to Rs. 1,612. Actually there was a loss of Ss. 84 on them. If this is the position in a centrally located place like the Brabourne Stadium, I cannot imagine how they will attract larger crowds and bring in more money when they will be held in an out-of-the-way place like Hornby Vellard. From the BPOA's Report, it does not seem that they are very enthusiastic over the prospects.

ELECTION FIASCO

It is said that the reason why larger number of Ordinary Members are not enrolled by the powers-that-be is that the new members may upset their apple-cart. I cannot imagine how that can be possible if the present methods of the elections are continued. I happened to be present at its last annual General Meeting. I saw a bundle of Ballot Papers laid on the Chairman's table by the Hon. Secretary for the purpose of scrutiny. When a member enquired, where was the ballot box, the Secretary blandly replied that it was in the office! Under the circumstances, it was hardly necessary to have any scrutiny. Some members suggested that the result might as well be declared by the Secretary straightaway—to save time and trouble! The Chairman assured the house that it would not be repeated in future. But as this has been going on from year to year, there is little hope of any change this year. We may, therefore, take it that the old order will continue.

CHANGE THE SYSTEM

The present system of election not only in the BPOA but the WIFA and BPHA as well is a grand farce. It is supposed to be by Postal Ballot. But it is well-known that the Ballot papers are collected by interested parties and filled up by them to suit their own books. It may be argued that it is up to the members themselves to use their discretion and judgment in casting their votes. But unfortunately these associations are packed by people who take little interest either in their administration or promotion of the games.

The only alternative is to hold the elections at the General Meeting itself. Although it will not guarantee the election of worthy or fittest persons it will at least prevent wangling or dishonesty to a great extent. I am afraid this healthy change will not be possible unless those who are ruling the roost today agree to it. As they are unlikely to do so in their own interests, their merry innings are sure to continue indefinitely.

"BIGGEST STADIUM IN ASIA?"

The latest report from Delhi says that "men and machines are working day and night to complete the National Stadium by January 26—the Independence Day. This will be the biggest stadium in Asia with an accommodation for 24,000 spectators. It beats me how it will be bigger than the Brabourne Stadium which accommodates more than 40,000!

However that may be, I cannot see how the Asian Olympic Games may be held there in March next year—even if the Stadium is completed by then. Alhough the reason advanced for postponement of the Games from time to time is said to be the absence of a suitable arena for staging them, I believe the real cause for the delay is that nobody is willing to participate in the meet at this stage owing to the cloudy atmosphere prevailing in he world.

POSTPONE ASIAN GAMES

Only Japan has expressed her willingness to take part. That is certainly very promising as she is the most advanced country in Asia as far as athletics and swimming are concerned. But other leading countries like China and Philippines have remained silent. Unless several nations join the lists, there will be little or no fun in having the show.

But having regard to the critical condition our motherland is passing through at present it would be far wiser to postpone the event to more propitious times. We want as many of the Asian countries as possible, including of course the leading ones, to take part in it. That will have a better effect on all than a bi-national one.

CYCLISTS ABROAD!

Despite all the denunciations and condemnations on the futility of sending our baby cyclists to the world competition, the ever-energetic Sorab Bhoot is taking a dozen of them to take part in the championship at Brussels in August next. I believe the necessary funds have been collected and the team will sail for Europe about the middle of this month.

We have cried ourselves hoarse against sending such cyclists abroad. Instead of enhancing the prestige of their motherland and their own, they lower them in the estimation of the world. They made themselves the laughing stock of all during the last three years. But their experience has not made them wiser. Unfortunately there is no proper controlling body in this country to curb the enthusiasm of enterprising nomices and their unscrupulous counsellors. So the joyrides continue from year to year without any appreciable benefit to the sport.

APPLY TO WIFA

Since I wrote last week on the compulsory use of boots by all players and teams taking part in the Hinrichs Shield, I understand that the WIFA has set apart some money to provide boots free of charge to all those who cannot afford to buy them. I wish this was announced at the beginning of the season. Then those who are eager to put on boots would have approached them in good time and accustomed themselves to the use of the gear by now.

Now there is very little time for clubs and players to take full advantage of the good offer, as the Henrichs Shield is fast approaching. Nevertheless, the players who are keen or arming themelves with boots should approach the authorities at once and secure the equipment as early as possible. It may be of use to them later on.

AN INTRIGUING PROBLEM

It is yet too early to say how many teams will enter for the shield. So far only one team—Burmah-Shell—has started playing in boots barring of course the Bombay Gymkhana who play fully geared always. However I noticed one or two European players playing wih tennis shoes on! The others are more or less partially geared.

If the new rule is insisted upon it will mean every player participating in this tournament will have to use boots throughout the game. Should they give way, he should either be able to replace them at once or walk off the field without taking further part in the contest! I suppose the affected team or teams will have to play short during the remaining period.

ICL'S INCREASING POPULARITY

India Culture League has sprung into great popularity at the Cooperage during their short appearance at the old venue. Last Sunday there was such a big crowd that it almost gave the impression of an important cup-tie. The ICL who are virtually the successors of the old Trades, have caught the imagination of the latter's fans by their suarkling displays and repeated victories. They have improved their pivotal position somewhat by changing Govind for Baban. But dimunitive Laloo still remained the spearhead of their attack. Unless they can replace him by a more suitable leader they will not be able to hold their own against formidable up-country challengers for the Rovers Cup.

No other team has been able to fire our enthusiasm sufficiently to idolise them. But G I P Railway, Tatas, Rashids and BEST are showing gradual improvement with Krishnanand Balan back in their ranks, Tatas should give better accounts of themselves than they have done of late. It is certain howwever that they will not find it easy to retain their title this season.

26 CHARGES AGAINST U. P. CONGRESSMEN

Triloki Singh Says He Will Take Them To 'People's Court'

LUCKNOW, June 3. (PTI).

MR. TRILOKI SINGH, Leader of the "Rebel" Congressmen, who have been expelled from the Congress Party, read out at a public meeting last night a seventeen—page charge sheet containing 26 "charges" against certain members of the Congress Party in the U.P. Legislature including some of the Ministers.

The charge related to corruption, nepotism and maladministration. About 2,000 persons attended the meeting, which was addressed by five expelled Congress M.L.A.'s. The meeting continued upto ten p.m. Speeches of two Rebel Congressmen were interrupted by slogans of "Triloki Singh Murdabad" raised by a section of the audience.

The police intervened, apprehending a breach of the peace, and escorted eight of those persons believed to be shouting slogans outside the meeting.

FAIR TRIAL

Mr. Triloki Singh, reading his "charges" said that he was compelled to place those complaints before the "Peoples Court" for a "fair trial".

The leader of the "Rebel" Group said that he had tried all constitutional methods to get his complaints against the UP Administration enquired into, but had failed.

Mr. Gopal Narain Saxena, another expelled Congress member presiding over the meeting, said that after 30 years of service to the Congress the 21 members of the UP Congress Legislature Party were expelled because "they want to eradicate the evils which have crept into the administration and to implement the Congress election manifesto".

One Day Sun Will Blaze Into Such Heat That All Living Things Will Be Burned Off The Face Of Earth

Scientists Racing Against Destruction

A little-known branch of science is hot in pursuit of the most awesome source of energy that the human mind can conceive Infinitely more powerful than the atom, it is the burning, blinding strength of the sun itself, hurled earthward through some 93,000,000 black, cold miles of space in eight and a quarter minutes, writes, Thomas Conway in Pageant. (The return trip in our fastest, 1,000-mile-an-hour jets would take more than 10½ years, travelling day and night.)

Even without man's tiny intervention, this super-atomic pile gives us light, warmth and food. All our wood, coal and oil are solar energy frozen in carbon compounds, and every pleasant day the miracle continues. Sunlight, falling on the green, growing things of the earth, splits the carbon dioxide in the air into oxygen and carbon, the latter being stored away in the body of the plant and later consumed.

Through evaporation the sun mightily lifts the oceans to the mountaintops, giving us rain and water power, too, as the rivers rush down to the seas again. Some scientists think the sun also causes those mysterious cycles of prosperity-depression and stability-unrest which have plagued all history. Even the wind comes from the sun because it results from the uneven heating of different parts of the earth's surface.

But all these bounties do not satisfy the nation's solar-energy scientists. They want to squeeze the last ray of benefit out of the sun and, IN A SENSE, THEY ARE RACING AGAINST THE FORCES OF DESTRUCTION.

When man has squandered his present indirect gifts from the sun —the rich, produce-yielding soil and the stored-up energy in his coal beds and oil wells—he must somehow pluck his food, heat and power out of the air. On that bleak day, the solar men expect to step out of their observatories and laboratories as the heroes—and saviors—of the world. By then, they say, they will know how to conserve and translate the tremendous solar power which is so prodigally wasted today.

With all its devastating horror, atomic energy, in the words of one solar scientist, is "pretty puny" compared to sun energy. An atom bomb for example, can release no more energy than the heat of sunlight falling on one and a half square miles of land in a day. Of course, the atomic blast is instantaneous. Thus far, we have been unable to compress the sun's power or, for that matter, to convert it mechanically or chemically without costly and impractical wastage.

But science knows, much of this great reservoir of energy can be harnessed. Now in being are houses warmed directly by trapped solar rays, machines which are powered by sunlight. We're on our way. In the advanced laboratories the atom is already obsolescent, and in place of the frightened, bellicose Atomic Age, the scientists are preparing for the mellow Age of the Sun.

Triumph

To understand this last triumph of the physical sciences, which some day may convulse your lives or your children's, you have to know a little about the sun and the fascinating research which goes on quietly every day.

Imagine, if you can, creation itself: a flaming, exploding multicolored sphere of gas 865,000 miles in diameter, about 100 times that of the earth, with hideous temperatures that possibly reach up to one million degrees in some sections.

Far from being the solid rosy ball that it seems, the sun in reality is a lurid gaseous volcano ever in terrible eruption, spewing out ribbons of fire in blinding red, pinkish violet, even weird, pearly white colors. Clouds and sometimes rope-like tapers of gas—thousands of miles high—fly out of the inner inferno and whirl into space, often at a rate of more than 2,000 miles per hour.

In these gaudy hell fires, the common elements found on earth are so crushed and changed that often scientists can scarcely recognize them. More than 60 of the 92 known elements have been identified in strange gaseous forms, but the job has taken much ingenuity and considerable elaborate equipment.

In fact, the curious red and green lines of light detected in the sun's corona, or halo, during eclipses, badly misled astronomy for years. It was thought there must be a new element, "coronium" which was to be found only in the heavens. Then, not long ago, a Swedish astronomer proved that "coronium" really is made up of such simple substances as iron, nickel and calcium in highly excited states.

Even in such fundamental research about the birth, life and eventual death of the sun, there are new discoveries and the correction of old errors almost every year. For example, science long reckoned the surface temperature at 6,000 degrees, Centigrade, which is about twice the heat of an arc light.

Then in 1947, Dr. Leo Goldberg at the McMath-Hulbert Observatory, University of Michigan, used a variation of the wartime "snooperscope" and "sniperscope" to study the sun's infrared heat shine. The core of his gadget was a lead sulphide photocell which had 100 times the sensitivity of the most sensitive heat-measuring thermocouple previously used.

Tremendous

The way iron atoms kicked up, he said, they must be under the influence of tremendous temperatures. His observations jibed with new theories that the heat in the corona may reach a million degrees. Curiously, it seems this frightful heat is not uniform but spotted like fever rashes here and there through the sun.

The sun was created about two billion years ago and as things go out in the stellar reaches, it is a rather mediocre, middle-aged star of the 30 to 40 billion in the universe. Some giant stars have 1,000 times its diameter and Sirius, the Dog Star, would supply 40 times more heat and light, if it were the same distance away. Other, more remote stars are 10,000 to 30,000 times brighter.

However the sun does have one somewhat uncertain distinction—human life in its orbit. So far as the telescopes show, no other stars have planets and, with the possible exception of Mars, none of the eight other major planets has life, because they are either too near the sun or too far away.

Mercury, being only 36 million miles from the sun, has a temperature of more than 600 degrees F. on its sunless side, while Pluto 3.6 billion miles away, is so cold that its air—if it has any—must be frozen solid all the time. Mars at a distance of 141 million miles, may be at 50 degrees F. at noon, but at night the temperature drops to more than 100 below.

Fortunately for us, situated about 93,000,000 miles from the sun, we're just the right distance. A little nearer and we would burn up; a little farther and we'd freeze Yet strangely enough, when the sun is nearest to us in North America and its rays are six percent more intense—it's January; and when it is farthest away—it's July. This seeming paradox is explained by the fact that in winter the sun is far to the south of us and hence the rays are oblique.

About a billion and a half years ago, the sun met another star. They passed so closely that great tidal waves formed on the sun, their ends snapping off and whipping out into space to form the procession of the planets. Only their forward top-spin prevents them from being drawn back to a fiery extinction in the sun, which exerts a mighty gravitational drag on them.

By the law of averages, it's one chance in several billion that two stars could come close enough to spawn a planetary system. Unfortunately, the chances that some day our sun may explode—instantly translating the earth into a thin gas—are fairly high.

Cosmic Convulsion

In the two-billion-year history of the universe, astronomers think some 40 billion stars already have exploded, burning with a furious intensity of light and then fading away. The Star of Bethlehem perhaps was such a cosmic convulsion.

Oddly, just last year, some comfort came from an unexpected quarter. According to two Leningrad scientists, their calculations prove that the sun never can explode and that human life is secure on earth, at least astronomically. In the very heart of the sun, they say, the temperature is only a third of the estimated heat which would be necessary to touch off such a final planetary blast, and they don't think it's getting any hotter.

Sooner or later, several billion years from now, our sun will lapse into old age. First, it will blaze into such heat that all living things will be burned off the face of the earth. According to George Gamow of George Washington University, the sun is burning brighter and brighter because it is fast consuming its hydrogen, and eventually its radiation will increase to such a point that the oceans will boil.

However, there is no reason for immediate alarm. In the whole geologic era, the sun has lost only about one percent of its hydrogen content and the earth's temperature has risen just a few degrees This aspect of the sun is purely for the long-term worriers.

More pressing is the problem of sunspots which snart communications, inspire peculiar weather conditions and, according to some solar students, affect business ups-and-downs and even man's mental attitudes

Cyclone-Like

The spots are cyclonic-like disturbances in the sun's atmosphere which show up as little dark spots because they are somewhat cooler than the surrounding inferno. Rising off the sun's surface, they expand, cool and then are sucked back into the sun again. Apparently, though, they eject electrified particles which reach the earth in a leisurely journey of 16 to 60 hours and then, entering our magnetic field, raise hob with everything.

A few years ago, when seven spots were simultaneously visible, radio, telephone and teletype communication was partially disrupted for several days tran-Atlantic

(Continued on Page 24)

Police Laboratory . . .

A press visit was held at the Metropolitan Police Scientific Laboratory —for the first time. It is the only police scientific laboratory of its kind in the world and an impo[illegible] factor in helping Scotland Yard to solve crime. Photo shows inv[illegible] detectives developed by ultra violet ray. It shines up with a weird ph[illegible] escent glow under the detector.

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MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted— (1) Immediately one vertical Drying Range in perfect working order having 21 Copper Cylinders, 66" wide (2) One 4 colour copper mixing Pans complete with driving arrangements and (3) One open width 5 compartments. Continuous Soaper 60" wide. Please apply with full details, minimum price and delivery period to Modi Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., Modinagar (Meerut) U. P.

(7934)

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950-51

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies.

Pt. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI,
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.).

Women Decoys Extort Money; 3 Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Alleged to have impersonated police officers and extorted moneys from gullible men, after previously involving them with women of doubtful character, three persons suspected to be members of a large gang were arrested by the Crime Branch of the Bombay C.I.D., yesterday and placed before Mr. R. S. Parikh, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today.

The police stated that the accused, Mohanlal Morarji, Babulal Damodar and Vishvambhar Bhagawangir. were concerned in a number of cases of cheating, impersonation of the police and extortion. It was stated that they had collected about Rs 2,000 by these means

Their modus operandi, was stated to be to offer girls to people and initially collect "advances' They are later learnt to have intimidated the same people, by posing as police officers and extorting further sums.

The police who received a number of complaints in this connection, traced and arrested the accused.

Nine other members of the gang are still at large

The Magistrate directed that the accused be leased on bail of Rs. 2,000 each.

PUBLIC NOTICES

TRADE MARKS NOTICE.

In the matter of Trade Marks Act, 1940

and

The Assignment of Registered Trade Mark without goodwill of business.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Charles Gladstone, Stephen Deiniol Gladstone, Thomas Stewart Gladstone and Glendye Limited, trading as Gillanders Arbuthnot & Company, Gillander House, 8, Clive Street, Calcutta were the owners and sole proprietors of the following trade marks.

(Print representation of Mark No. 3671).

Trade Mark No. 3671 registered as of the date 18th August, 1942 in class 1 in respect of Cutch.

(Print representation of Mark No. 3672).

Trade Mark No. 3672 registered as of the date 18th August 1942 in class 1 in respect of Cutch.

The marks were assigned on 30th November 1949 to Gillanders Arbuthnot & Company Limited, 8, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. The assignment took place otherwise than in connection with the goodwill of the business in the goods in respect whereof the marks were being used at the time of assignment.

(7965)

DOCTOR COMMITS SUICIDE

Tired Of Successive Failures In Exam

BOMBAY, Saturday.

LEAVING a note behind him that he was tired of successive failures in the M.S Examination, Dr. R. J. Mehta, Resident Medical Officer of the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya and a general medical practitioner committed suicide early this morning, by taking a dose of potassium cyanide—a deadly poison.

It is learnt that the note which the thirty-year-old doctor left behind him. stated that he was tired of repeated failures in the M. S. Examination, the present failure being his third. The letter is also learnt to have stated that the deceased hoped by his present death to wake into a pleasanter life.

Dr. Mehta is stated to have locked himself in his room at the Vidyalaya. at 1-35 a.m. this morning. When he did not leave his room as usual, at breakfast time this morning, certain officials of the Vidyalaya, knocked at his door to wake him. When repeated knockings and bangings on the door received no response, somebody got on to the ventilator and peeped in, and discovered that Dr. Mehta was dead.

The room was opened with a crowbar from the ventilator side, and the police intimated.

Inquiries revealed that Dr. Mehta was a bachelor.

Laundry Gutted In Crawford Market

BOMBAY, Saturday:— Low pressure in the water hydrants in the Crawford Market area made it difficult for the Fire Brigade to put out a fire which broke out in a laundry in Sitaram Building at about 11-30 this morning.

Fortunately the fire was a minor one, caused by a carelessly placed iron, and the Fire brigade was able to put it out within about 45 minutes. Though the laundry was gutted, no damage was caused to the shops in the vicinity of the laundry. except for a part of a godown being slightly affected.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY FROM BROTHEL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rajaram, alias Sadanand Balaji Sawant, was arrested by the Maharbouri Police yesterday for the alleged theft of cash and ornaments valued at Rs. 1,500 from a brothel at Kandwadi.

Rajaram, it was stated, recently had some differences with the keeper of the establishment, and the relations between the two were strained.

On May 20, Rajaram visited the place and induced the woman to take out her ornaments and cash, which she usually kept in a jewel box.

The accused placed the ornaments and cash in a steel trunk, and having locked the woman in her room, absconded with the valuables.

A complaint was subsequently lodged with the police, and Rajaram was taken into custody.

3 WENT FOR SWIM, TWO DROWNED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Of the three brothers who went out for a swim on the Marine Drive yesterday evening two, Balaji Bandya and Rama Bandya aged 12 and 10 respectively were drowned. The third brother was rescued.

YOUNG MAN ARRESTED

Alleged To Have Asked Gangmen To Remove Fishplates

AMBALA, June 3 (PTI): The police have arrested a young man at Karnal for allegedly persuading gangmen to remove fishplates from the railway track.

According to a high police official the suspect approached the gangmen working on the track, half a mile beyond Karnal, and asked them to remove fishplates "in conformity with the current thought in the country". In the meantime a permanent way inspector happened to pass in his trolly. The suspect seeing him ran away. He was however overtaken by the gangmen who handed him over to the police.

He has been detained under section three of the preventive detention act.

MADRAS, June 3 (UPI): "I am glad to state that elections to the primary panchayats have been completed all over the country except in West Bengal, Andhra, parts of Rajasthan and a few other places", said Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, General, Secretary of the Congress, who arrived here this morning from Delhi by air in an interview to the UPI.

After his visit to Bangalore, Mr. Venkata Rao will reach Delhi on June 10 in time to attend the meeting of the election sub-Committee on June 12 and 13.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today's Engagements

SRI THYAGARAJA SABHA: "Sabha Day" celebrations at Podar College, Matunga, variety programme at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SARGAM

The Bombay Tamil Sangham is celebrating today the birthdays of two of the greatest Tamil poets, Thiruvalluvar, the author of "Kural", and Kambar, the author of "Ramayana".

The celebrations will be held at the Pioneer High School, Telang Road, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyer will preside over the Valluvar Day function beginning at 5 p.m. and Mr. T. V. Ramanujam over the Kambar Day celebration starting at 8 p.m.

M. P. PATIL'S TALK: The Hon'ble Shri M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests will review the State's Food Production Campaign from All-India Radio, Bombay, on Sunday (June 4) at 9-45 p.m. The review can be heard on Bombay 'B'.

Press Delegation's Visit Postponed

NEW DELHI: It is understood that in view of Pir Ali Mohamed Rashdi's forthcoming visit to East Bengal on June 10 the press delegation which was recently announced by Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, President of the AINEC would not be able to visit West Pakistan until the last week of June.

Mr. Rashdi has suggested that the delegation may visit West Pakistan after the meetings of the Consultative Committee and the Joint Committee of editors at Dacca from June 21 to 24.

WELL DISTRIBUTED RAIN IN THE WEST

All-India Weather

POONA June 3, (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, June 3, 1950:—

The monsoon has advanced into the south Konkan and been vigorous over that region and in South Kanara. Well distributed rain has fallen in the western half of the Peninsula and in Assam. There have also been local thundershowers in west Rajasthan and a few thundershowers in Madhya Bharat, east Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING OF 4: The monsoon will be strong in Malabar and South Kanara where rainfall will be widespread and locally very heavy. Rainfall will also be widespread in the south Konkan, south Deccan (Desh), Mysore and Rayalaseema and occur locally in the north Konkan, Assam, sub-Himalayan, West Bengal west Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab (I.). Scattered thundershowers are also likely over the rest of the Peninsula and in the central parts of the country and Rajasthan.

The following is the daily weather chart:—

Ahmedabad 101 82 0 0 0, Ahmednagar 93 77 T 0.3 0 Allahabad 110 86 0 0 minus 0.1, Bangalore 76 67 0.1 0.1 minus 0.5, Baroda 102 82 0 0 minus 0.1 Belgaum 75 69 0.3 0.3 minus 0.3, BOMBAY 94 83 0 0 minus 0.7. Calcutta 100 85 0 0 minus 0.7. Colombo 85 76 0 0.5 minus 0.6. Delhi 103 86 0 0 minus 0.1, Hyderabad (Dn.) 94 75 0 0 minus 0.2. Madras 99 85 0 0 minus 0.2 Mahabaleshwar 80 64 0.1 0.1 minus 0.3, Mysore 75 68 T 1.2 plus 0.8, Nagpur 100 83 0 0.3 minus 0.2, Patna 109 87 0 0 minus 0.1, Poona 94 74 0.1 0.1 minus 0.3, Sholapur 93 73 0.5 1.1 plus 0.7, Simla 69 55 T 0.3 plus 0.1. Surat 94 82 0 0 minus 0.1

DOCKERS STRIKE IN BUENOS AIRES

BUENOS AIRES June 3 (PTI-Reuter): Almost all activity in the port here came to a standstill yesterday as an estimated 85 per cent of dockers joined a month old strike of Argentine seamen demanding better conditions.

RUNAWAY VICTORY FOR TATAS

B. E. S. T. Trounced By 5 Goals To Nil

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Failing to produce the form that enabled them o give such a tough time to the hitherto unbeaten I.C.L., B.E.S. T. went down tamely to Tatas by five goals to nil the only First Division Harwood League fixture played this evening the Cooperage.

There is something wrong somewhere with the B.E.S.T. team, for they no longer play the football they displayed in the earlier League games. Not one player in their outfit played well enough to deserve mention. On the other hand Tatas played well within themselves, and their defenders were always on top of the B.E.S.T. forwards, with the result that D'Costa in the Tata goal had a very easy time. The only B.E.S.T. man to impress was Pimpalgaokar—and that not so much for his clever play as for his tenacity.

In the early stages of the match, B.E.S.T. had as large a share in the exchange as the winners; but Tatas were always more dangerous at the goalmouth. The winners should have scored their first goal much earlier than they actually did, had fate not intervened. Braganza connected well with a corner kick but the ball rebounded into play off a defender's legs. Anthony shot towards goal again off this rebound, but fate came to the rescue again, and the ball went out of play after rebounding from a defender again.

In about the twentieth minute of play, Shivram fouled Braganza about thirty yards away from the B.E.S.T. goalmouths Krishnan took the resultant free kick and scored a gem of goal.

B.E.S.T. should have equalised immediately after this had not D. Bhimrao been foiled in time by Papen (Junior). Tatas asserted their superiority from now on and scored their second goal in the 23rd minute through Ferrao. It was Prabhakar's wrong judgment in leaving his charge and Ebrahim's failure to clear quickly that cost the B.E.S.T. this goal.

Two minutes before the 'breather' Ananthram registered the third goal for his side.

With the resumption of play, the B.E.S.T. faded out of the picture completely, in spite of some positional changes. Ebrahim again let his side down when he gave a "gift" of goal to Tatas. This was how it happened. Tata's extreme right. Anthony crossed the ball from the wing. Ferrao who was in the goal-mouth misconnected with the ball. Ebrahim pounced on it to clear, but put it into his own goal, though if he had not touched it, the ball would have rolled out of play. A minute later, Ferrao dribbled on his own, and scored hte fifth and the last goal of the match with a beautifully taken angular shot.

The teams were:—

TATAS:—D'Costa; Papen (Jr.), Papen (Sr.) Parameswaran, Krishnan, Damodar, Anthony, Perumal, Peter Ferrao, Braganza, Ananthram.

B.E.S.T.:—Prabhakar; E. Pinto, R. Azavedo; A Ebrahim, J. Jairam, B. Arjun; L. K. Sawant, Shivram, D. Bhimrao K. B Kholi, S. Pimpalgaokar.

The earlier game between St. Francis Goans and Goan S.C. in the Senior Harwood League was postponed owing to some misunderstanding about the scheduled time of fixtures.

In the Summersgill Cup Football Tournament this evening Dandi United beat Karnatak "B" by two goals to one

In the Day's Sport

OOTBALL

Cooperage:

4-30 p.m. Little Pioneers vs Karnatak "D" (Summersgill Cup).

5-45 p.m. G.I.P. Rly. vs Bombay Amateurs (First Division Harwood League).

GIP Rly Ground Parel

3-40 p.m. Asnora Blues vs M. B. M Div IV

4-40 p.m. [illegible] S.C. vs Sandog S.C Div IV

5-40 p.m. Goans S.C. 'C' vs St. Francis Goans 'B' (H. L. Div. III).

Acceptances For Bangalore Races

BANGALORE, June 3 (PTI): The following are the acceptances for Bangalore Races to be held here on Sunday, June 4. The first race starts at 2 p.m.:—

FIRST RACE:— The Wadiyar Plate Division One Dist five and half furlongs— 2 p.m.

Dagania 9.4, Orion 9.0, Chrissie Darling 7.13, Taron 7.13, Eky Hill 7.13, Tribhuvan 7.12, Incitatus 7.10, Chandrashekar 7.8, Aussie 7.6, Gipsy Love 7.5 (Total ten).

SECOND RACE:— The Shah Plate Dist one mile —2-30 p.m.

Crepe De Chine 9.5, La Contesse 9.4, Spanish girl 9.4, Shah of Iran 9.3, Prince Dara 9.1, Kalyan 8.8, Bold Note 8.8, Sinhgarh 8.8 Zeena 8.7, Lovely Night 8.7, Gay Boy 8.1, Sugar Palm 8.0, Al Kajora 8.0, The Marine 7.11, Well Dealt 7.10, My Baby 7.2, Golden Hind 7.0 (Total seventeen).

THIRD RACE:— The Idar Plate div one. Dist six furlongs 3|5 p.m.

Kings Star 9.4, Jouette 9.3, Charming Kiss 8.13, Patakha 8.12, Basilian 8.11, Ginger Girl 8.9, Orion 8.8, Fir Gold 8.7, Widad 8.7, Pine Flower 8.6, Bold Attempt 7.13, Alma 7.12, Ironside 7.10, Piarehind 7.2 (Total fourteen).

FOURTH RACE: The Wadiyar Plate div two. Dist five and half furlongs 3-40 p.m.

Come On 9.4, Neemphool 9.3, Apke Sevame 9.2, Contessa Neuvy 9.2, Sport Royal 9.1, Penny Novel 8.13, Nanina 8.13, Malati 8.12, Rose Tint 8.12, Dauntless 8.12, Miss Pop 8.11, Bold Boy 8.9, Prometheus 8.7, Motkin 8.0, Pampero 7.11, Fidelia 7.8, Rasili 7.0 (Total seventeen).

FIFTH RACE:— The RCTR Cup Dist one mile three furlongs 4-15 p.m.

Ma Belle 9.4, Stylish Lady 9.3, Dev Kumar 8.12, Wet Bob 8.10, Canon Queen 8.10 Mack 8.9 Shah Nawaz 8.8, Double Chime 8.7, Ganga Singh 8.7, Deuce of Clubs 8.3, Navroze 7.13, New Era 7.11, Big Idea 7.10, Onyx 7.8 Hunter 7.8, Helvetia 7.1 (Total sixteen).

SIXTH RACE:— The Agra Plate. Dist one mile 4.50 p.m.

Tiller 9.4, My Lady Jean 9.3, Bentotta 9.1, Pankaj 8.13, Miss Amoya 8.10, Thunder 8.9, Fleet Wings 8.8, Naeem 8.4, Nuralia 8.0 Suntan 7.12, Jonathan 7.7. (Total eleven).

SEVENTH RACE:— The Idar Plate div. two. Dist six furlongs 5-45 p.m.

On And On 9.4, Kickshaw 9.4, Killarne 9.2, Dulhan 9.1, Quaker Oats 8.13, Gipsy Lore 8.12, Fowzia 8.11, Florida 8.11, Reshone 8.8, Red Cross Boy 8.8, Neemphool 8.5, Little Prince 8.0, Mayfair Lady 7.12, Win Again 7.12, Golden Memory 7.10, My Chance 7.9. Jehangir 7.6 (Total seventeen)

EIGHT AND LAST RACE: The Hajee Plate. Dist one mile—6 p.m.

Al Nadir 9.4, Jowdat Al Iraq, 8.13, Amal Al Shabab 8.13, Naqib 8.11 Indian Flower 8.9, Officer 8.7, Sharjeel 8.5 Naim Al Shabab 8.2, Khalaf Al Hawa 8.2, Khalid Amer 8.0, Tashrim Al Khair 7.7. (Total evelen).

Races selected for treble event are three, five and seven.

12lb. SHOT RECORD BETTERED

CLEVELAND, June 3 (PTI-Reuter).

Jim Fuchs, of Yale University, bettered the world 12 pound shot record by 5 feet, 3/4 inches with a throw of 67 feet 1 inch here last night.

The figures are to be submitted to national officials for ratification.

The Official record was set up by Jack Torrance of the United States, in 1935 at Philadelphia.

RAJASTHAN CONQUERED BY EAST BENGAL

East Bengal Refugee Relief Fund Benefits By Rs. 33,000

CALCUTTA, June 3 (PTI).

East Bengal, league champions, defeated Rajasthan by the only goal of the match in the First Division Football League this evening played in aid of the East Bengal Refugee Relief Fund.

A huge Saturday crowd witnessed the game and the stands were packed to capacity. At least 8,000 more watched from the ramparts and tree-tops failing to get admission.

The sale proceeds of the match amounted to Rs. 33,000.

Conscious of their weaknesses, the winners backs did not leave any stone unturned to play perfect watchmen to the opposing forwards who seldom combined. S. Ghosh, leftback, the babe of the winning team, did clever work, specially during the first half, tackling from difficult positions. Kaisar, centre-half, after early flashes, faded away in the second period and often miskicked the ball.

Venkatesh and Ahmed Khan, among the forwards, were often bottled up by the Rajasthan backs and did not threaten to create much damage. Rajasthan half-line cracked after the first ten minutes of the match and the untiring work of Mahinder and Ratnam in the defence and able assistance of Sanjiva between the bars, kept the score sheet low.

The losers forwards played a scrappy game. Anthony outside left, was a lone trier but nis efforts did not succeed. The requent reshuffling of the forwards did not improve matters in the second half.

In the twelfth minute of the second half, the champions scored. Apparao, inside right, made no mistake off Saleh, outsideleft, sending the ball into the far corner of the goal with a soft shot.

BOBBY LOCKE WINS £ 300 GOLF PRIZE

Fails By One Stroke To Equal Burton's Record

WORTHING (Sussex), June 2.

South African Bobby Locke, British open champion, won first prize of £300 in the Spalding Golf Tournament today with a 72 holes aggregate of 267. This failed by one stroke to equal the British tournament record of 266 set up by Dick Burton last year, but his 54 hole total of 197 beat Burton's record by one stroke. Locke's four rounds were 64, 68, 65 and 70.

British Ryder Cup player Dai Rees, who equalled the course record set up in this tournament by Locke and Irishman Fred Daly with a final round of 64, finished with 269. Daly had 271. PTI-Reuter.

MRS. PAT TODD BEATEN

Miss Doris Hart Wins Singles Title In French Lawn Tennis

PARIS, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): Miss Doris Hart beat Mrs. Patricia Todd 6-4, 4-6, 6-2 in the All-American final of the women's sigles in the French Lawn Tennis Championships here today.

Budge Patty unranked in the United States, won the men's singles title beating Jaroslav Drobny (self-exiled Czech player now representing Egypt) 6-1, 6-2, 3-6, 5-7, 7-5 in the final.

FOOTBALL AT PAREL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Indian Gymkhana gained full points against Greater Bombay Police 'A' in the First Division of the Indian Football League played at the College ground, Parel. The winners scored two goals through Krishnan and Sunderraj, while the losers reduced the margin through Ramchander.

In the earlier game in the same division Khatau Sports trounced Tata Sports 'A' by four goals to nil in the same tournament V. D'Souza netted two, while Baboo and Daniel scored one each.

Still earlier in the evening in the Second Division of the Indian Football League Hill XI beat Bengal Club by three goals to nil. Allice, Nair and Pereira scored for the Hillmen.

On the Railway Ground the Junior division of the Harwood Football League was played and resulted as follows:—

THIRD DIVISION:— Kohinoor Mills 1 (Chackoo) Mahim Young Boys 0.

FOURTH DIVISION: Blue Wizard's 'B' 0. St. Stephen's 0.

B. K. Samaj 2. (Unni 1, Narayan 1) Globe 'B' 0.

LAKE PLACID WINS MANCHESTER CUP

MANCHESTER, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. H. J. Joel's, Lake Placid (E. Smith) today won the Manchester Cup after a photo finish, over one and a half miles here this afternoon. Mr. A. J. Thomas's Merry Month (Cliff Richards) was second and Mr. J. Hetherton's, Royal Lion (Edgar Britt) third. Nine ran.

Betting: 13 to 2 Lake Placid, 5 to 1, Merry Month, 10 to 1 Royal Lion.

Won by short head with one and a half lengths between second and third.

Not run: Refesher, Rumplestilskin.

New South Wales Suffer Narrow Defeat

SYDNEY, June 3, (PTI-Reuter): The English Rugby League Touring Team beat New South Wales by 20 points to 13 here today. At half-time New South Wales led by six points to two.

Ring By Union Team Beat Canterbury

CHRIST CHURCH (New Zealand), June 3, (PTI-Reuter): The British Isles Rugby Union Touring Team beat Canterbury by sixteen points to five here today. At half-time the British side led by eleven points to zero.

Amateurs Hold Their Own In First Class Cricket

LONDON, June 1, (PTI-Reuter): Though there are a relatively small number of Amateurs in first class cricket nowadays, they continue to hold their own in batting honours.

Out of 51 hundreds scored up to the end of the matches which finished on Tuesday, sixteen were hit by Amateurs other than those in the West Indies touring team.

Three centuries each came from Reg Simpson, of Nottinghamshire, and Bill Edrich of Middlesex and two each from D. S Sheppard (Cambridge University and Sussex) and J. G. Dewes (Cambridge University and Middlesex).

In addition Simpson heads the first class batting averages with a total of 785 runs, which averages just over 98 runs an innings.

These few statistics demonstrate emphatically that amateurism is not dead, nor yet dying. Most amateurs have to work hard during the winter to make up for their summers absence on the cricket field. In addition, their cricket prowess often benefits the firm for whom they work.

However, there is a good case for doing away with the invidious distinction between amateurs and professionals. The best man available should be chosen on every occasion, whether it be to captain England or to fill any place in test or county

WARWICKSHIRE LOSE A POINT BUT STILL MAINTAIN LEAD

Surrey Move Up To Second Place In County Cricket Table

LONDON, June 2, (PTI-Reuter).

WARWICKSHIRE failed to gain a point at Birmingham against Glamorgan but retained the lead in the County Cricket Championship table with 52 points from eight games.

First innings points for Surrey over Lancashire took them into second place with 44 points from eight games while Northamptonshire dropped to third place after a pointless draw, with 40 from seven games.

Lancashire remained in fourth position four points behind but with only six matches played. Middlesex share fourth place with seven games played. Biggest jump in the table was that of Sussex who beat Kent from eleventh to sixth place with thirtytwo points. Kent and Somerset occupy bottom places each with four points, Kent having played five and Somerset six.

Middlesex needed only thirtyfive minutes to finish off the match against Worcestershire by nine wickets at Lords to gain their second victory of the season. The public were admitted without payment and the second ball of the day ended Worcestershire's resistance. Middlesex wanted only 34 to win and they hit off the runs for the loss of Brown.

The result was never in doubt at Gillingham where Sussex beat Kent by ten wickets. Kent, who resumed with eight wickets in hand needing 128 to avoid an innings defeat offered more resistance than in the first innings. R. Mayes their young opening batsman made his highest score in county cricket hitting sixtyfive in two and three quarter hours.

SHEPHERRD'S FINE BOWLING

Rain spoiled prospects of an interesting finish at Egbaston where Glamorgan took first innings points from the county leaders Warwickshire. Glamorgan were set to score 210 in three hours to win and 40 minutes interrupted batting yielded only 23 runs. Don Shepherrd, fast-medium, finished off Warwickshire's innings this morning in a spell of 16 balls in which he clean bowled Wolton, Hitchcock and Pritchard and ran out Lewis. Woller, the Glamorgan captain has a suspected fracture of the index finger of his right hand after being struck by a fast Pritchard delivery.

A GRAND SIXER BRINGS BACK MEMORIES

A remarkable repeat performance of their thrilling win over Derbyshire in 1947 was accomplished by Leicestershire on the same ground at Leicester.

With six minutes of the extra half hour remaining 19-year-old Charles Wooler, Leicestershire's new fast-medium bowler from Southern Rhodesia put all his power behind a pull for six that carried his county to victory by four wickets against their Midland neighbours.

The batsman at the other end was Vic Jackson the Australian who struck the winning six against Derbyshire in the final over of the match three years ago.

LANCASHIRE'S BOLD ATTEMPT FAILS

Set to get 360 to win in four hours 20 minutes, Lancashire made a bold bid but failed to accomplish the task against Surrey.

The opening pair went for sixteen runs and then Ikin and Grieves put on 130 in 110 minutes for the third wicket. When they fell in quick succession, aggression had to be tempered by caution. Stumps were drawn 15 minutes before the end of extra time with Lancashire 84 short of the target with four wickets left. Grieves hit five fours in a stay of an hour and 50 minutes. Ikin claimed six boundaries and spent two hours 40 minutes at the wicket.

After seeming at one period to have a reasonable chance forcing victory Yorkshire had to be content with first innings points secured the previous day by four runs. They began well securing a wicket with only a single added this morning but Brown improved Northamptonshire's position with a gallant sixty in an hour and three quarters. He hit six fours.

WEST INDIES SCORE 344 FOR 4

OLD TRAFFORD, Manchester June 3: The West Indies at the close of play on the first day of their three day fixture against Lancashire, put up a mammoth total of 344 for the loss of only four wickets.

Mainly responsible for this big score were the opening pair Allan Rae and Jeff Stollmeyer

Allan Rae and Jeff Stollmeyer who opened the innings before 10,000 spectator on a glorious summer morning, batted confidently but cautiously in putting on 50 in 80 minutes.

Lomax the fast medium bowler, kept them subdued at the start with five maidens in his first seven overs. When seven and the total fourteen Rae gave a hard low chance to Grieves in the slips off Lomax but the Australian could not hold it.

Locally there was disappointment that Frank Worrell, whom Radcliffe, the Central Lancashire League Club, released for the tour was not included in the touring side which showed five changes compared with that which beat Somerset.

The opening pair, Rae and Stollmeyer, put on 204 for the first wicket at which score tea was taken. Malcolm Hilton, the left arm spinner, broke the partnership by holding a return catch from Stollmeyer.

Pollard and Hilton again tied the West Indies batsmen down to defence after lunch and 46 runs were added in 50 minutes.

Pollard once beat Stollmeyer by his pace but his appeal for leg before was not upheld and Stollmeyer went on to beat his partner in the race to reach 50 after batting two hours 25 minutes. He then narrowly escaped being run out, attempting a single.

Rae obtained his half century five minutes later by driving Hilton for six. Subsequently Rae became more aggressive than his partner, who was not precise, and he completed his century in 3 hours and 50 minutes.

Just before the interval, Stollmeyer who had hit five fours in his 83 was out to a hot return catch by Hilton.

SCORE BOARD

WEST INDIES (First Innings):

Stollmeyer c and b Hilton	83
Rae st. Barlow b Tattersall	114
Marshall c Barlow b Grieves	44
Weekes b Grieves	59
Walcott not out	17
Christiani not out	3
Extras	24
Total (for 4 wkts)	344

Left to right: Rusi S. Deboo of Bombay and two student-companions—Christian Eff, Jr., Slagelse Dampvaskeri, Slagelse, Denmark; and James S. MacKinnon, Alaska Laundry, Inc., Juneau, Alaska.

NARENDRA NATH BEATS SPYCHALA

Surrey, Lawn Tennis Men's Single's Final

SURBITON SURREY, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): Narendra Nath, India's third ranked player, today won the men's singles title in the Surrey Lawn Tennis Championships. In the final he beat the holder, Czeslaw Spychala, former Davis Cup player, 6-1, 6-4.

Admiral Parry In Poona

POONA, June 3: Admiral W. E. Parry, C-in-C of the Indian Navy, on his way back from Cochin to Delhi halted at Poona for a few hours today to visit the armed forces medical officers of the Indian Army, navy and airforce.

Earlier, he presented prizes and certificates of honour to deserving trainees who had completed the course. Capt. T. S. Kalyanam was the recipient of a medal for distinction in all subjects and certificates of honour in medicine, pathology and hygience.

INDIAN EXPORTS TO PAKISTAN

Warning To Provisional Licence Holders

NEW DELHI, June 3 (UPI): The provisional licences issued in the first instance for export of certain items like cotton textiles, cotton yarn and mustard to Pakistan under the Pakistan Trade Agreement, will continue to remain valid upto and including the 15th June, 1950.

It may be mentioned here these licenses, which were subsequently to be confirmed on production of letters of credit, have expired or are to be expired due to delay in opening letters of credit by the State Bank of Pakistan.

A press note warns that unless such letters of credit are actually produced to the respective licensing authorities on or before the 15th June 1950, provisional licenses are liable to lapse

Australian Exemption To Help Indian Exports

NEW DELHI, June 3 (UPI): Indian exporters will now have a freer market in Australia, with the exemption from the application of import licensing regulations of a wide range of goods in Australia.

A large number of items have been included under this exemption, such as cotton textiles, cotton yarn, groundnuts, castor seed and castor oil, raw cotton, cotton waste, coir mats and matting, hides and skin, coir fibre, mica, shellac, pepper spices roofing tiles, etc.

Justice Hemeon To Officiate For Nagpur C.J.

NEW DELHI, June 3 (UPI): The President has appointed the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. R. Hemeon, I.C.S., a judge of the Nagpur High Court, to perform the duties of Chief Justice of that court during the absence on leave of the Honble Mr. Justice Vivian Bose, with effect from July 3, 1950, announces a press note issued by the Government of India.

Congress R. C. Office

BOMBAY, June 3 (UPI): The Bombay office of the Reception Committee of the 56th session of the Indian National Congress, to be held in Nasik in August, will shortly start functioning in the main building of the Provincial Congress Committee in Bombay.

Shri Vasant N. Naik, MLA., Chairman of the Construction Committee of the Congress Nagar in Nasik, who had specially paid a visit to Bombay in order to open the office, also contacted some Bombay firms in connection with he construction of the Congress Nagar, and discussed with them details of the preliminary construction programme.

JABALPUR: The All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society's travelling exhibition will be held at in the third week of June. The society was founded in 1931 and President Rajendra Prasad is the chief patron. The exhibition will be held under the auspices of Kala Niketan, Jabalpur.

COMISKEY OF U,S.A. HAS DEFINITE IDEAS OF WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

Broadrier Predicts Great Things For Williams

LONDON, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): Johnny Williams, the Welsh heavyweight from Rugby, for whom his manager, Ted Broadrier, predicts great things, has his first service test on the Woodcock-Savold bill at the White City next Tuesday against Pat Comiskey, the big American.

Comiskey, who bears a striking resemblence to Joe Baksi, is rated fairly high in the United States and has very definite ideas about the world championship.

No one in England has yet seen him box he is a first-rate gymnasium performer on the punch ball and punch bag and most certainly looks the part.

He will have all the advantages over Williams in height, reach and weight and his record shows a lone run of knock out victories. He has the additional experience of boxing exhibitions with Joe Louis on two occasions.

Williams, however, is worried about this seemingly formidable task. He says, as his fellow countryman, Ronnie James, used to—"He has only the same as I have, one pair of hands and two legs".

So far in his steady but rather unspectacular, rise up the fistic ladder Williams has not shown a devastating punch, though Broadribbinsists that it is there. May be he will show it this time but it is more likely that he will rely, as in the past, on his speed—he moves like a welterweight in spite of his thirteen and a half stone—in the hope of wearing his burly opponent down before getting to work with a pushing left lead.

NEW U. S. PLANES FLAP THEIR WINGS

Latest Flying Boat Fastest In The World

NEW YORK, June 3.

PLANES which flap their wings like birds are among new type aircraft now being tested in the United States, according to Mr. Hanson Baldwin, a well-known military writer.

In a dispatch to the "New York Times" from San Francisco Mr. Baldwin said that the "wing-flapping" planes, "like birds, can vary the angle of incidents of their wings by ten degrees."

The plane is the Republic XF-91, of which there are two experimental models. This machine, which has been called the "Thunderceptor", has a swept-back wing, in inverse taper.

It is powered with an Allison J-35 jet, which is to be augmented by four rocket engines. It is one of several fast, high-climbing interceptors, still in the experimental stage.

Another of the new planes is Convair's XP5Y-1 long-range turbo-prop flying boat, probably the fastest flying boat in the world.

REVOLUTIONARY

Two of these experimental planes have been ordered by the Navy. One made its first flight in April at San Diego, taking off from the water in less than twenty seconds, a remarkable feat for a boat weighing more than 60 tons.

The new plane has the speed of an F4U fighter, is designed to operate with the fleet and to refuel in less than fifteen minutes at sea.

"It may have future implications of considerable importance for naval warfare," Mr. Baldwin explained. "It is a revolutionary type of flying-boat with a "cruiser" hull and ship's lines.

"Hereafter flying boat designers have simply turned out boat with wings. The new plane is graceful sturdy in both elements. the sea and the air.

"It is, however, only the first step in a design development programme which may bring about a renaissance of the seaplane and flying boat.

JET FIGHTER

"A jet fighter of revolutionary design the Skate," which is still on the secret list, is to be the next development in the series of waterborne aeroplanes that Convair is creating."

Another new plane, 112 of which have been ordered from Northrop by the Air Force, is the F-89 Scorpion night fighter, an all-weather interceptor, a two-seat plane in the 500-to-600-mile-an-hour class. It is armed with 20-M cannon and rockets, has a razor-thin wing and a sharply swept-up tail, and is powered with two Allison J-35 engines

It has, for a jet, a long range. Full of electronic gear, the Scorpion epitomizes the trend in aircraft design.

The North American YF-93, which is rocket-armed, and the North American YF-95 are other examples of the new trend in fighters. Built by the manufacturer who produces the F86, Mr. Baldwin believes that they are probably the only jet-fighters, able to match the speed of the new Russian swept-back wing fighter.

North American is also the manufacturer of the Navy's new carrier-based attack plane, the AJ-1, which is designed to deliver the Navy's "Sunday Punch" anywhere in the world.

The AJ-1, a plane of more than 50,000 pounds, with folding wings, is equipped with two Pratt and Whitney and one turbo-jet engine. It is the first Navy carrier plane capable of carrying atomic weapons.

Lockheed, which, by July, will have delivered 1,875 of its "workhorse" jet fighters, the F-80, to the Air Force, is continuing to turn out newer versions of the P2V land-based patrol and anti-submarine plane for the Navy.

med with electronic gear in its fuselage, is a versatile-weapons carrier, using everything from mines to rockets.—(PTI-Reuter).

TERRORISTS FIRE ON KUALA LUMPUR MAIL

Malay Civilian Killed

SINGAPORE June 3, (PTI-Reuter): Terrorists fired on the Singapore to Kuala Lumpur mail train last night, killing a Malay civilian employed by the United States Information Service in Singapore.

CANADA'S NEW JET FIGHTER

Found To Exceed Expectations

MONTREAL, June 3, (PTI-Reuter): Canada's new jetfighter, the CF-100, will fly to Britain soon in the first non-stop transatlantic flight by any jetfighter.

Defence Minister Brooke Glaxton gave this news to the Aviation Writers Assodiation here last night.

He said the aircraft, an allweather nightfighter, would take part in Britain's annual Air Exhibition at Farnborough.

Mr. Glaxton added that the Royal Canadian Air Force was placing its first big order for the CF-100. It had been found "to meet and exceed our expectations" in flight tests.

MAHATMA MEMORIAL SITE IN WASHINGTON

Mr. D. Gandhi's Inspection

NEW YORK, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Devadas Gandhi, Managing Editor of the Hindustan Times, left for London by air yesterday on his way to India.

He said he had just returned from Washington where he had been inspecting the site for the Mahatma Gandhi memorial.

Details of the site were being worked out, he added, "and it will be something worthwhile of Washington and of Gandhi".

A reporter asked whether the site was satisfactory, to which Mr. Gandhi replied: "The matter is under consideration and I think we should not discuss it now. It is a tentative site, and there are other sites under consideration, it is too premature to say anything now".

He expected to reach Bombay on June 8 and Madras two days later.

MR. B. N. RAU MAKES GOOD PROGRESS

NEW YORK, June 3, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. B. N. Rau, India's Permanent Delegate to the United Nations, said in a telephone conversation from Mayo Clinic, Minnesota, yesterday that he had been continuing to make good progress and that he expected to leave the hospital in a week's time.

Mr. Rau said he was able to move about within his hospital rooms and take food in very nearly normal quantities.

It was a stomach ailment that caused the Indian jurist to enter the clinic three weeks ago and undergo an operation. It is expected that Mr. Rau will arrive in New York on June 9, in time for the first meeting of the Security Council in June.

UNDER-TRIALS ESCAPE

MADRAS, June 3 (PTI)—Three out of four under-trial prisoners, involved in a theft case, escaped from their cell in Sub-Jail at Saidapet (a suburb of Madras) on Thursday night, says a Saidapet report.

The prisoners, it is stated, escaped through the window of the cell by filing one of its bars. The fourth prisoner, being too stout, could not get through the gap, bu received injuries in his unsuccessful attempt to make an exit.

CHILDREN: One Rohini, aged about 27, gave birth to three male children in the women and children's hospital, Trivandrum, on Friday. All the three infants are well.

HO CHI MINH REPLACED

Moscow Order

SAIGON, June 3 (PTI-Reuter)—Ho Chi Minh, Moscow Trained Head of the Viet Minh rebel government in Indo-China, has been replaced as Secretary-General of the Viet Nam Communist Party which has been reorganised at the demand of Moscow, according to a usually reliable Viet Namese nationalist source.

A new Secretary-General, who recently spent some time in Moscow was elected in his place, the source stated but without disclosing the name of the new appointee.

The Viet Namese Communist Party was officially dissolved when the Viet Minh Communist-led nationalist insurgent movement was formed five years ago.

Now, as a result of the recent decisions the Communist Party reorganised has come out into the open again, according to the source.

The purpose of the decision was said to be to strengthen the influence of the Communists wwho still form a minority among the insurgents although they hold all key posts in the Viet Minh Government.

Ho was said to have opposed some of the reorganisation plans.

LIAQUAT-ST. LAURENT TALKS

Greater Trade Between Pakistan & Canada

NIGARA FALLS, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, told a press conference here last night that the last Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London had decided that such conferences should be held in various. Commonwealth capitals from time to time.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, answering a question said that he and the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, during their talks in Ottawa this week, had both agreed that there should be greater trade between Pakistan and Canada.

We agreed that all avenues for more trade between Pakistan and Canada should be explored.

"Respective high commissions of the two dominions will discuss trade matters and it is considered desirable that trade delegations from the two dominions should visit each other's countries and see what steps can be taken to improve trade between Canada and Pakistan", he said.

Heavy Loss In Kanpur Fire

SHOPS AND HOUSES GUTTED

KANPUR, June 3 (PTI)—Two houses and six shops were completely gutted when fire broke out in a shop in Moolganj, an important shopping centre in the city. Goods and property worth about Rs. one lakh and fifty thousand are estimated to have been destroyed by the fire.

Four engines of the fire brigade fought the flames for four hours before it was brought under control. Three members of the fire brigade were injured when the roof of a shop collapsed.

The cause of fire is not known.

Another fire which broke out in a cotton waste factory in the early hours of yesterday morning caused damage estimated at a few thousand rupees.

U. P. ASSEMBLY PASSES DISPUTES BILL

Congress "Rebels" Vote Against Government

LUCKNOW, June 3 (PTI): The U.P. Legislative Assembly today passed the Uttar Pradesh Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1950.

The bill seeks to confer upon the Government the power to appoint a person to carry on the trade or business of a public utility service which has closed or is likely to be closed down. It also provides for the constitution of Works Committees.

The House passed two other bills namely the Uttar Pradesh Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill and the Indian Bar Councils (U.P. Amendment) Bill as passed by the Upper House.

The Congress "Rebels" today voted for the first time against the Government by supporting a Socialist Amendment in the Industrial Disputes Amendment Bill. The amendment was rejected by ten against 36 votes. "Rebel" Congressmen and three other members of the Opposition voted with the Socialists.

YUGOSLAVIA RECALLS ENVOY TO POLAND

BELGRADE, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): Yugoslavia yesterday recalled her Ambassador to Poland, Dr. Rade Pribicivic, because of the "insulting discriminatory conduct of the Polish Authorities" to his embassy, according to the official Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug.

RESISTANCE TO BIRTH CONTROL IN INDIA

Prejudice In People's Mind, Says Amrit Kaur

LONDON, June 3, (PTI-Reuter).

INDIA'S Minister of Health Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said in London yesterday that birth control methods as practised in Western countries were not possible among India's vast population.

She told the Women's Council that conditions and the ignorance of the masses had prevented the Government from taking up the matter.

One of the large number of women of many countries assembled today to do the Minister honour had asked her if birth control facilities were to be offered to Indian women especially when there were medical reasons why they should have them.

The Health Minister said it would not be right at the present moment, for there was also prejudice in people's minds against it.

A certain amount of work had been done by women's organisations but in India they were faced with a very vast and different problem.

"My reply so far" Rajkumari Amrit Kaur added "has been that there are other things of much more vital importance now".

MORE WOMEN

In her main speech she said there were very few women delegates in international organisations. The East had taken the lead in sending women to conferences.

With so much distrust existing between countries perhaps women could do more than men to bring divided nations together.

Men introduced politics into everything, women with their more sensitive natures and greater appreciation of human values might be able to penetrate the present atmosphere of international suspicion.

The Chairman of the Women's Council, Lady Layton said Britain still had a lot to learn from India in the use of women in prominent places. It was "staggering" how India had so far utilised her women, she said.

News BRIEFS

About 300 lower grade employees of the Directorate-General of Industries and Supplies at New Delhi staged a demonstration in front of the Ministry on Friday, protesting against retrenchment being effected in the Department.

NEW DELHI, June 3 (UPI): Prof. Maegreith of the Liverpool school of tropical medicine has arrived in New Delhi today. During his short stay in this country, at the invitation of the Government of India, he will be visiting some of the prominent teaching and research medical institutions in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

DELHI, June 3 (PTI): Uttarkashi and Hardwar in Utter Pradesh have been linked by wireless for the benefit of pilgrims, the Director General of posts and Telegraph announced today.

The service will remain open during the pilgrim season.

NO "SECRET" TALKS WITH SARDAR

Sourashtra Premier Denies Press Story

RAJKOT, June 2 (PTI): Mr. U. N. Dheber, Chief Minister of Saurashtra, contradicted reports published in a section of the Bombay press that Sardar Patel had secret talks of a "particular nature" with Saurashtra leaders in Bombay

The Chief Minister told reporters here today that when they "(Saurashtra Congress leaders) met Sardar Patel recently in Bombay there was no talk of his resignation from the Cabinet, or inclusion of certain persons in the Cabinet or the merger of Saurashtra with Bombay.

Mr Dheber referred to a report that the Rajpramukh of Saurashtra gave a very unpromising opinion about the Saurashtra government to the Sardar and said that if the Rajpramukh said anything about the Ministry, it was of a complimentary nature.

"The story about merger is a fib".

10,000 TONS WHEAT FOR MADRAS

MADRAS, June 3 (PTI): The Government of India have allotted 10,000 tons of wheat for Madras State for the month of June. Of this allotment, 1,000 tons have already arrived. 6,000 tons of wheat allotted for the month of May also arrived here on Thursday.

The Government proposes to distribute wheat in districts where millet is in deficiency, it is stated.

JAPAN'S EAGERNESS FOR PEACE TREATY

British Ignorant

LONDON, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): Britain is making inquiries in Tokyo about reports that the Japanese Government has formally stated its willingness to sign separate peace treaties with any Government recognising its equality and independence.

This was stated today by a Foreign Office spokesman who said that so far, the only news reaching London of the Japanese Government's statement was that contained in newspaper reports.

£10,000 For A Parrot

Because Bob, his 52-year-old parrot, is "the only friend" he has, George M. Blair, a retired Pittsburg police official, has made a will leaving the bird his entire estate, valued at £10,000 "He deserves every penny I'm giving him" he said the other day. Blair's wife died in 1945. They had no children.

Blair's grandmother brought the parrot from South Africa when the bird was only two years old. "Now", says Blair. "Bob's my whole family." But just how the money will benefit the parrot, apart from paying for its food and giving it a permanent home, is not erplained.

HUNT FOR CAUSES OF FATIGUE

WHY do you get tired? Experts are trying to find out. They have measured the effects of fatigue, analysed the causes of weariness, and have discovered that much fatigue may be a matter of adaptation.

They put a man, accustomed to desert temperatures, in a chamber heated with dry air to 250 degrees for fifteen minutes, yet afterwards he showed no fatigue. A man attuned to winter temperatures was subjected to a sudden heat change and promptely fell asleep.

The Harvard faitugue laboratory—G.H.Q. of the world's war on tiredness—is equipped with treadmills for rats, dogs, and men; stationary bicycles and rowing machines; heat chambers to create lassitude, and sealed frost-boxes to duplicate the conditions that wear down mountain climbers and airmen. Today, nearly ten years of intensive research are nearing their climax.

Athletes, professors, students, and industrial workers are among the guinea pigs who have submitted to tiredness tests. A 91-year-old scientist emerged from retirement and jogged along on a treadmill while the air from his labouring lungs went down one pipe and blood samples were collected from another. In industrial regions, workers submitted to being weighed for hour after hour to show the amount of salt lost in perspiration.

Oxygen starvation, boredom, salt loss, are just some of the active causes of tiredness.

The links between energy and expenditure—why a young man may tire more easily than one in middle age, and why a champion swimmer can outpace others—are coming to light.

THAT SALT LOSS CREATES SOME TIREDNESS WAS PARTICULARLY OBVIOUS IN OVERHEATED FACTORIES AND DURING RESEARCH WORK AT SWELTERING TROPICAL SITES. IT'S EASILY DEFEATED BY DRINKING SALINE WATER.

Another Cause

Lack of oxygen is another cause of fatigue—the tiredness experienced after hill climbing or after a hard day's work. During a heavy expenditure of energy the body is burning fat and sugar rapidly, but it must have oxygen for the process. Faulty breathing can be almost as tiring as a climb to a mountain peak.

Yet, while the researchers have learned much about fatigue, fresh problems have arisen to puzzle them. Why is it, for instance, that a blood sample from a tired dog injected into a lively dog will promptly cause the friskier animal to slow down? Why do people increase in weight when they refrain from sleep? One group of students under test remained awake for days, while their weight increased continually. When they were allowed to sleep, the weight increase vanished.

Yet the effects of tiredness are lasting. One investigator, who had gone without sleep for four days, was subjected to psychological tests which showed a decreased mental capacity lasting fourteen days.

PLEA FOR INCREASING HOUSE RENTS

POONA, June 3 (PTI): A plea for permitting house-owners in Bombay state to increase rents of residential and business pemises was voiced at the second Bombay Provincial conference of houseowners held here today.

N. C. Limaye of Sholapur presided over the conference which was inaugurated by Shreemant Pant Pratinidhi, the Raja of Aundh.

INQUIRY COMMISSION

CALCUTTA, June 3 (PTI): The West Bengal Disturbances Commission of Enquiry have been given the powers of a civil court by an ordinance promulgated by the Governor of West Bengal tonight.

For dealing with any contempt of Commission, the Commission shall have the powers of a High Court, says a gazeette notification.
euJlam-mAfhz

Demonstration Banned In Tokyo

TOKYO, June 2 (PTI-Reuter):—Tokyo's metropolitan police chief Elichi Tanaka tonight banned all outdoor political rallies or demonstrations here until after Sunday's elections to the Diet Upper House.

Hidiyi Park, where the Communists have planned a 12-hour rally tomorrow, has been closed to the public.

The ban also extends to the Imperial Plaza around Emperor Hirohito's palace.

"Suitable precautions" would be taken in case demonstrators defy the ban, police said.

Students at eleven Japanese Universities have decided to hold an "anti-American" one-day strike tomorrow.

Other demonstrations were expected in Osaka and Kyoto tomorrow.

Rallies and demonstrations will be permitted in country centres, but prefectual police have been instructed to take every precaution to see that they are "staged in order".

CALCUTTA, June 3 (PTI): The Calcutta police today recovered large number of rifle cartridges of military type follcwing a search in a hut in Entally area. One person was arrested in this connection.

In another similar search at Beliaghata area, the police recovered a live bomb, a dagger and some stolen articles. Both these searches were made in connection with some recent cases of burglaries in the city.

SANTHANAM'S SON WEDS

TANJORE, June 3 (PTI): Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways and Transport, Government of India, celebrated the wedding of his son Mr. K. S. Rajagopalan, with Miss Ananda, daughter of Mr. R. S. Kuppuswamy Ayangar, District Engineer, South Indian Railway, Tanjore, at the brides residence yesterday.

A large and distinguished gathering was present on the occasion. The couple was the recipients of numerous presents. Congratulatory messages were received from President Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Nehru and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and many others.

Dixon Seeks Clarification In Karachi

KARACHI, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Owen Dixon, mediator in Kashmir dispute, sought further clarification of Pakistan's stand regarding the demilitarisation of the state of Jammu and Kashmir, precedent to the holding of a fair and impartial plebiscite when he continued his talks with the representatives of the Pakistan Government here today.

The talks, which commenced yesterday were continued today in a conference at the Pakistan Foreign Minister's residence between Choudhry Mohammed Zafrullah Khan and Sir Owen Dixon. Associated with the talks were Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani .Minister for Kashmir Affairs, Government of Pakistan, Secretary General Mohammed Ali, and the liason officer of the Kashmir Ministry, Mr. M. Ayub.

KALADI TEMPLE OPEN TO HARIJANS

ERNAKULAM, June 3 (PTI): Satyagraha may be resorted to secure entry of Harijans into the famous temple at Kaladi—the birth place of Adi Sankaracharya—in the Travancore territory of the Travancore-Cochin State.

Even though Travancore was the first state in India to throw open temples to Harijans, the temple entry proclamation there relates only to state managed temples. The Kaladi temple is managed by the Sringeri Mutt, Mysore.

U. P. EXPECTING LOCUSTS

Warning To People

LUCKNOW, June 3, (UPI): Warning that locust swarms may be expected in Uttar Pradesh almost at any time, a U.P. Government press note says that the crops of sugarcane, moong, jowar, bajra and of maize and paddy and a little later, summer and rainy season vegetables and all fruit trees, are in danger because of locusts.

The press note further warns that when locust swarms come here once, there is the danger of their breeding in the State after the monsoon starts.

It appeals to the people to cooperate with the Government in fighting the menace and says: "Anyone who sees a locust swarm anywhere is requested to report about it immediately to the neaeest District Officer or the District Agricultural Officer or any officias of the Plant Protection Service, Horticulture Section or the Cane Department or direct to the Entomologist to Government, U.P. Kanpur.

Arrangements for dealing with locusts have been made in many districts of this State.

Wrong Point Causes Accident

DAMOLU CITY, June 2, (PTI): Four persons were killed and nine bogies went off the rails and smashed up in the collision between two goods trains at Ghatera station on Wednesday, according to P.T.I. correspondent who visited the scene of the accident.

It is stated that the down train was given a wrong point and instead of passing along the main line it diverted on the loop line and collided with the other goods train coming from the opposite direction.

The dead include two drivers and one yard coolie who received burns and succumbed to them later in the railway hospital at Jubbulpore.

Mr. H. P. Hira, General Manager of the G.I.P. Railway rushed to the spot, inspected the site and returned to Bombay yesterday. The railway and police authorities are investigating into the cause of the accident.

98.18% Albanians Vote For Democratic Front

LONDON, June 3, (PTI-Reuter): General Enver Hodja's Democratic Front Government received 98.18 per cent of the votes cast in Albania's general elections on May 28 according to final figures briadcast last night by Tirana Radio.

The broadcast said that 99.4 per cent of the registered voters went to the polls.

SMUTS BETTER

PRETORIA, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): General Jan Smuts, ill with pneumonia on his farm near here was reported yesterday afternoon to be "improved and brighter".

The 80-year-old South African Opposition Leader slept well yesterday morning.

Penicillin Control Exemptions

The Government of Bombay has exempted six preparations of Penicillin, namely Penicillin Lozenges, Penicillin Troches Penicillin Ointments, Penicillin Dental Cerates, Penicillin Inhalers and Penicilin Suppositories, from all the provisions of the Bombay Penicillin Central Order, 1950 and a notification to that effect has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Extraordinary, of May 20 last. The freezing order recently issued by the Government in respect of all stocks of Penicillin preparations with importers and manufacturers does not, therefore, apply to these Penicillin preparations.

In regard to the remaining Penicillin preparations, the present mode of distribution through Government agency will continue. The present stocks are adequate for such distribution. When sufficiently large stocks are received, supplies will be released also to the trade.

Radio Licences

NEW DELHI, June 2 (PTI): Thirty thousand licences for radio sets have been issued in Delhi during the last financial year according to the postal authorities here.

Cry For Andhra Province

Sambamurthi Threatnes Satyagraha

VIJAYAWADA, June 3 (PTI): Mr. T. Prakasam, former premier of Madras, said here yesterday that the present state of affairs in Andhra were due to internal group rivalries.

Mr. Prakasam said he was at present engaged in restoring unity among Congressmen in Madras State.

Paying a tribute to Sardar Patel, Mr. Prakasam said the Sardar was undoubtedly a great leader, and India was fortunate in having him at the helm of affairs.

Sardar Patel was not merely a leader. He was a great unifier, greater than even Bismarck.

Referring to the Communist menace in the northern districts of Madras, Mr. Prakasam stressed the need for a composite cabinet in the state to effectively deal with the situation and deplored the attitude of the Chief Minister, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja and Mr. N. Sanjeeva Reddi, prohibition Minister, towards the Andhra P.C.C.

Mr. B. Sambamurthi, former speaker of the Madras Assembly, who presided, called upon the Andhras to prepare themselves for launching a 'Satyagraha' movement, if they did not achieve their cherished goal of Andhra state before the close of the year. The Government of India had gone back unpon their promise and lost all the sympathy of the ndhras for having abritrarily shelved the Andhra State issue, he added.

Socialist Sentenced

AMBALA, June 3 (PTI): Surinder Mohan, Secretary of the Socialist Party has been sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment by a Magistrate at Jagadhari for criminal trespass and forming an unlawful assembly in the village of Arera, in Jagadhari tehsil, on May 27.

Five Harijan tenants of the village have also been convicted on similar charges and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment each.

According to the prosecution, Sardar Harnam Singh, a retired sessions judge was allotted land in Arera. When the allottee started ploughing it with a tractor, the accused resisted the cultivation by lying prostrate before the tractor. The allottee opened fire on the resisters, as a result of which three of them including Surinder Mohan, were injured. The police registered cross cases and arrested a number of persons belonging to both parties.

The case for murderous assault against members of the allottee's party is yet pending.

Assam Detenus Released

KARIMGANJ (Assam), June 3 (PTI): The Government of Assam have ordered the release of all persons arrested in Cachar District under the Preventive Detention order and the Public Safety Act, Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Chief Minister of Assam, told pressmen here. Those arrested included some Congressmen.

IN MEMORY OF MAHATMA

H.E.M. Josip Giergya, Yugoslav Ambassador, paying homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi at Rajghat on June 1. At extreme right is Shree Ishwar Chandra of the Protocol Division, E. A. Ministry, Government of India.

AZAD SURPRISED AT MATTHAI'S STATEMENT

Why This Somersault On Nehru-Liaquat Pact?

Planning Commission Is Redeeming Congress Pledge To Masses

NEW DELHI, June 3. (PTI)

MAULANA Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, giving a background of the differences leading to the resignation of Dr. John Matthai, today said "The differences came to a head over the appointment of the planning Commission."

The Prime Minister, he said, had already referred to the Commission in public and had assured parliament of the appointment of such a commission. The Prime Minister and those who were of his point of view regarded it as a settled policy of Government, but this "was not the view of Dr. Matthai" he added.

Referring to Dr. Matthai's plea that the Planning Commission might usurp the functions of the Cabinet Maulana Azad said: "It is of course obvious that no Planning Commission can serve its purpose, unless it receives the full co-operation of the Cabinet".

Maulana Azad said he was surprised at Dr. Matthai's suggestion that one of the reasons for his resignation was his failure to exercise adequate financial control over the expenditure of the Government he said: "During the last three years, the Prime Minister has always sided with the Finance Minister on questions of financial control. Last year, when all Ministries were asked to suspend capital expenditure and impose a 20 per cent cut even on their continuing programmes, they were reluctant to accept such drastic cuts. In spite of the opposition of the Ministries, the cuts were imposed, because the Prime Minister gave full support to the Finance Minister".

"The greatest surprise", Maulana Azad said, "in Dr. Matthai's statement yesterday has been his reference to the recent Nehru-Liaquat agreement". It was, he said, for the first time that he heard Dr. Matthai was at all opposed to the pact. "I cannot recall a single moment during the discussions leading to the agreement or thereafter when Dr. Matthai expressed anything but full support for a policy of agreement and reconciliation with Pakistan".

AZAD SURVEYS BACKGROUND

The following is the text of Maulana Azad's statement:—

"I never imagined that Dr. Matthai's resignation would give rise to any controversy, but since a controversy has been raised, the public should know the background of the differences which ultimately led to Dr. Matthai's resignation.

"Three years have passed since the attainment of independence and Congress Ministers have been functioning in all the states of the Indian Union. Though the Central Cabinet was not restricted to the members of the Congress, even the Central Government is for all practical purposes a Congress Government. In the last twenty years Congress has declared its programme and policy again and again, and has pledged itself to carry them out in many election manifestos. Naturally, the public had a right to expect that when the country became free, these pledges would be immediately redeemed and much needed relief given to the masses. Unfortunately, however, freedom was accompanied by events which did not permit the early fulfilment of

(Continued on Page 18)

BOMBAY GOVT. TO LEVY NEW TAX ON IRRIGATED LAND

BOMBAY June 3 (UPI): The Government of Bombay is considering to levy a "betterment tax" on irrigated land in the near future in order to increase revenue for the benefit of the common man, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Public Work department Bombay revealed yesterday.

Dr. Jivraj who is on a tour of the North Gujarat area addressing a meeting of the members of the district rural development board, Banaskantha and local social workers at Palanpur, last night, announced that the Meshwa river and Fatehwadi canal works and the Kokadpara canal projects would be completed by 1952-53.

The Minister said that in order to step up production in the Bombay state, a loan of one crore of rupees had been advanced by the Government of India which would be spent on minor irrigation works, the construction of tanks and bandharas by July 1951.

JUTE MONOPOLY GONE?

CALCUTTA, June 3, (UPI): The possibilities of growing jute on a commercial scale in New Guinea and in the territory of Papua are being closely examined, according to authoritative reports reaching here.

Experimental planting of jute has been in progress in the territory for some time past and the results are reported to be very encouraging.

The Australian Government have welcomed such investigations and offered to give all necessary facilities.

S. AFRICA STABBING R. T. C. IN THE BACK

Delhi Not Given Any Inkling Of Anti-Indian Measures

GROUP AREAS BILL IS A CHALLENGE

New Delhi June 3

WHILE correspondence is reported to be still in progress between India and South Africa on the question of the venue and date of the Round Table Conference, the prospects of holding of the conference itself in the near future are stated to be receding.

The Group Areas Bill, which is now being enacted in the South African Union Parliament, is considered here as a measure designed to add to the disabilities of Indians.

Details of the bill available here show that it provides for delineation of separate areas for the exclusive occupation or ownership by a white, native and coloured group and also for further ethnic, linguistic or cultural groups to be formed from natives and coloured within their own areas. Any occupation by a disqualified person in a particular group area is prohibited after one yaer of notification. A fresh acquisition of ownership by the disqualified person or company is prohibited and disqualified companies holding property at the commencement should cease within ten years.

Delhi Refutes It

Authoritative quarters in Delhi refuted today the statement made by the South African Minister of the Interior, Dr. Donges, that the Group Areas Reservation Bill should be no surprise to India and Pakistan as the delegates of both countries had been informed of its provisions during the February talks.

They stated that no indication of the Bill was given to the Indian delegation during the Capetown talks, nor was there any mention of the Bill during the official discussions whatsoever.

In a personal discussion outside the official talks which Dr. Donges had with the leader of the Indian delegation, however, the South African Minister was reported to have said that the union government's plan was to remove discrimination against any community by providing the same conditions for all communities. The provisions of any such measure were never mentioned in the personal discussions with the leader of the Indian delegation.

The Indian delegation, it is stated, had not the slightest idea that any such measure was contemplated before the holding of the Round Table Conference, at which it was agreed that the entire question of Indians in South Africa covering the disabilities suffered by them would be discussed.

INDONESIAN MOVE TO RECOGNISE HO

Resolution Passed By House Of Representatives

DJAKARTA, June 3, (PTI-Reuter): The Indonesian House of Representatives today adopted a resolution favouring recognition of the Indo-Chinese Viet Minh Government, but "only after studying the position in relation to the United Nations".

The resolution was hotly opposed by Communists extreme left labourites, and former revolutionary nationalists, who favoured party motion demanding immediate recognition of Viet Minh.

The opposition motion declared Indonesia must help Viet Minh, because it was "a parallel struggle with Indonesia's".

Political observers here believe the motion for immediate recognition would have been passed had not Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Doctor Mohamed Hatta, pleaded in closed session for a "wait and see" attitude.

The successful resolution—passed by 49 votes to 38—was moved by Mohamed Natise, Parliamentary leader of the powerful Moslem Party. It said, "Recognition of Viet Minh must become an international question before Indonesia will act".

JAGJIVAN RAM

GENEVA, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): Indian Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, arrived here by air today from Bombay to head his Government's delegation to the International Labour Conference opening on June 7.

The President of the Andhra Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Guntur Narasinha Rao, pleaded for abolition of controls in a speech at the annual general meeting of the chamber today.

Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, President of the A.I.N.E.C., left by a F.W.A. plane on Saturday for Paris on way to Canada where he will attend the Imperial Press Conference.

Delhi Clerks Down Pens

MEHTAB'S REPLY TO AGITATORS

NEW DELHI, June 3 (PTI): Over one thousand employees of the Ministry of Industry and Supply today staged a pen-down strike as a protest against the retrenchment notice served on 123 clerks in the depatment.

Eight clerks have been on hunger strike since yesterday at the main gate of the Ministry's headquarters on Shahjahan Road demanding withdrawal of the notice upon their colleagues.

The Government retrenchment programme hit the headquarters of the Ministry of Industry and Supply last month when 55 clerks were thrown out of employment.

A deputation on behalf of the employees waited upon the Industry Minister, Mr. Harekrishna Mehtab today to request him to postpone the retrenchment drive.

In a letter to Mr. Harcharan Singh, leader of the batch of eight hunger strikers, Mr. Harekrishna Mahtab said that the retrenchment notice would not be withdrawn and that there was "not moral basis for their agitation."

KARENS BEING BEATEN BACK

SURRENDER OF COMMUNIST INSURGENTS REPORTED FROM WIDE AREAS

RANGOON, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): Burma Government forces which in midweek launched an all-out offensive to rid lower Burma's Henzada district of Karen insurgents have met with early sucess, according to reports reaching here today.

Already rebels have been driven from two villages and the Government troops have reoccupied them, the reports said. The advance was continuing.

Burmese Communist rebels suffered "heavy casualties" when government forces in their "anti-rebel" offensive smashed their headquarters in the village of Yinching-taung in Loungion Peninsula, South Burma, it was officially reported here today.

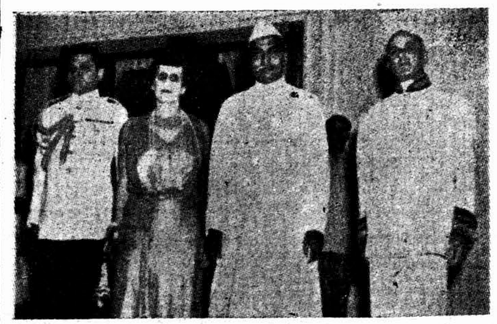
The Communists left behind large quantities of ammunition provisions and stores, Government forces announced. The Burma government plans to achieve peace in Burma by July 19. In their present South Burma offensive government forces are aiming to clear areas held by three separate groups of rebels—the Karens organised into the armed Karen National Defence Organisation, the Communists, and the peoples volunteer organisation—a powerful widespread armed organisation of resistance volunteers.

The surrender of insurgents with their arms has been reported from widely separated towns at an accelerated pace in the past few days, "In addition to members of the people volunteer organisation and army deserters, some Communists have also surrendered—an action regarded here as unusual.

TWO-PRONGED OFFENSIVE

In their two-pronged offensive directed from Henzada, key rail and road centre about 100 miles northwest of Rangoon, government forces have in the past few days re-occupied, three villages and expect to occupy two more insurgent strongholds at any time. Operations in this area are directed primarily against the Karen National Defence Organisation (KNDOS). Government troops are driving against KNDO'S entrenched at Kyonphaw, between Bassein and Henzada, and in the north whose stronghold is Ingabu. Government sources were confident today that both Kyonphaw and Ingabu would fall "any moment now". One village south of Henzada and two villages to the north have already been reoccupied.

ITALIAN NATIONAL DAY



Italian Nationl Day was celebrated on Friday the 2nd June, in the Italian Embassy, New Delhi. In the picture Dr. Rajendra Prasad is seen with the Italian Ambassador and Signor Riccoti.

TIBETAN DELEGATION ON WAY TO PEKING

Alliance With Red China On Basis Of Complete Autonomy

CALCUTTA, June 3 (PTI)

THE Peking Government in a written communication have declared their willingness to negotiate with the Tibetan official delegation, now in Calcutta on its way to Hong Kong, it is authoritatively learnt.

A delegation source told PTI today that there had been some attempts at outside interference in their way to contact the Chinese Communists.

"We do not like to tolerate any outside interference in this. "He however declined to identify the source of such interference.

The delegate also declined to comment on the report published in a London newspaper from Gangtok, saying that Tibetans felt that they had been deserted by the western powers. That was a concern of officials at Lhasa, he said.

Questioned about the recent Moscow radio report which alleged that India was smuggling arms into Tibet, he said that "it is Tibet which is purchasing arms in India and not India sending them to Tibet".

"It is quite natural that we occasionally purchase arms from India, our sympathetic neighbour, for use in the maintenance of internal law and order", he added.

In reply to a question, the delegate said that they preferred the Honk Kong border to contact the Chinese Communists, because "there are no regular routes to China from Tibet except mule tracks which are difficult to negotiate.

"We also expect a lot of help in our mission both from the Indian and the British Governments", he added.

The eight-man delegation came to Calcutta in the third week of April on way to Hong Kong for talks with the Chinese Communists over future relations between Tibet and China.

Following major defeats of the KMT Government forces at the hands of the Communist last winter, the Chinese Nationalist mission at Lhasa was expelled from Tibet.

The delegation was now seeking an alliance with the Chinese Communists on the basis of complete autonomy for Tibet. China's suzerainty over Tibet has been accepted in international affairs so long, but there has been no instance of any serious attempt by China so far to exercise it.

When after four weeks stay in Calcutta, the delegation was unable to get visas for Hong Kong, it left in the second week of may for Kalimpong, a hill station at the foot of the Himalayas in West Bengal. Calcutta's pre-monsoon heat waves were also mentioned by the delegation as a reason for their departure for Kalimpong. Five members of the delegation arrived in Calcutta yesterday and the rest, including the leader, are arriving here today.

MAN-EATERS ADD TO W.H.O. MEN'S TROUBLES

NEW DELHI, June 3 (UPI).

Man-eating tigers are proving a worry as well as an expense to the World Health Organization which has four malaria teams in different parts of India. The tigers have caused guns and ammunition to be added to the more usual anti-mosquito equipment of field-workers.

The latest reports received in the W.H.O. regional office in Delhi from the Hill tracts team in north-eastern India states that man-eating tigers have been quite active in the area for some months. Many lives have been lost. Near the team's sub-centre headquarters at Muniguda, ten people were taken by man-eaters within fifteen days. Among those taken by a tiger was a man who had worked for the W.H.O. team as a helper in D.D.T. spraying.

MATTHAI IN KASHMIR

SRINAGAR, June 3 (PTI): Doctor John Matthai, former Finance Minister of India accompanied by Mrs. Matthai, arrived here today on two month's holiday. He is staying at the State Government Guest House.

RED DENS RAIDED

Arms And Ammunitions Seized, U. G. Workers Arrested

GAUHATI, June 3 (PTI): The Gauhati police yesterday seized two revolvers, one rifle, one pistol, one Shogun and some quantity of ammunition following surprise raids in a hotel in the town and a house in village Satgon, nine miles from here.

Besides these unlicensed arms and ammunition, the police also arrested in the village, Aniram Basumatrai and his wife who are alleged to be Communist underground workers, evading arrest for a long period.

Th search in the hotel in Gauhati yielded one militar rifle, one revolver some ammunition and a large quantity of unlicensed liquor, while from the house in Satgon village the police seized one Shogun one pistol, one revolver and 78 rounds of ammunition. Some alleger prejudicial documents including some maps of Assam were also seized.

FILLING UP JAPS IN HISTORY

NEW DELHI, June 3, (PTI): The Archaeological Department has allocated about Rs. 1,00,000 for exploration and excavation work to be carried out in 1950 at at Rajgir in Bihar and Hastinapur in Uttar Pradesh, which is expected to yield material relating to the unknown period in Indian history between th Indus Valley Civilisation (1600BC) and Asoka period (300BC) covering more than a thousand years.

Bardoloi Warns Congressmen

KARIMGANJ (Assam), June 3 (PTI): Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Chief Minister of Assam said here that the unsatisfactory results for the Congress at the local board elections should be an eye-opener to Congressmen in the country. The results were "hopeless even in Gauhati, the home of the Congress", he remarked.

After another five years, Congress would meet with defeats at elections, though at the forthcoming general elections it might win, if the things went on as they were at present. Mr. Bardoloi said. He was addressing a meeting of Congress workers here on Wednesday last.

Britain's Note On Schuman Plan

PARIS, June 3.

Britain today delivered a new communication on the Schuman plan to pool European coal and steel as France prepared to give the signal for negotiations to begin—without Britain.

Britain's latest observations, it was learned, are based on a study by the foreign office of the 'eleven-hour" talk last night between Sir Oliver Harvel, the British Ambassador, and M. Robert Schuman, French Foreign Minister and author of the pool plan.

JURISDICTION OF BANK TRIBUNAL QUESTIONED

MUSSOOREE, June 3 (PTI): The All-India Industrial Tribunal for banks met here yesterday with Mr. Justice K. C. Sen in the chair. The other members were: Mr. Justice J. N. Majumdar and Mr. Justice N. C. Chandershekhar Aiyer.

The first dispute which came up before the tribunal related to the Bikaner Bank. The management of the bank questioned the jurisdiction of the tribunal over the dispute on the ground that the tribunal was constituted for provinces only, and not for the Indian states.

The employees of the bank argued that since the inauguration of the new consitution all units were states and as such the tribunal had the jurisdiction to sit in judgment in cases relating to the banks incorporated in the former Indian states.

The bank authorities further raised an objection that the tribunal could not exercise its jurisdiction with retrospective effect.

Further hearing was adjourned.

Bevin Operated Upon

SRINAGAR, June 3 (UPI).

The General Secretary of the Mahabodhi Society, Mr. Valia Sinha, who accompanied the Buddha relics to Ladakh as one of the seven-man delegation, has fractured his arm and has been admitted in the military hospital in Srinagar.

It is learnt he fractured his arm when he met with an accident and fell from his horse in mountainous Ladakh. He was flown back to Srinagar by an I.A.F. plane from Leh this morning.

It is learnt that the exhibition of the relics in Ladakh may be extended by ten days and instead of two weeks they may sojourn in Lama land for 25 days.

JAPANESE STUDENTS STAGE ANTI-AMERICAN STRIKE

TOKYO SWARMED WITH POLICE TO GUARD AGAINST RED DISTURBANCES

TOKYO, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): Students at 25 universities throughout Japan went on an "anti-American" strike today in concert with Communist demonstrations on the eve of the elections for the upper house of the Japanese Diet.

The students stayed away from classes and instead attended "peace" lectures and rallies. The strike, due to last 24 hours, was orderly.

At Nagoya students took part in a rally demanding the exclusion of doctor W. C. Eells, General MacArthur's Education Chief, from all Japanese universities and colleges.

Tokyo was swarmed with police today. They guarded all entrances to the city's Hibiyi Park to prevent possible Communist attempts to defy a ban imposed yesterday on their 12-hour rally planned for today.

Other police lined the Imperial Plaza around Emperor Hirohito's Palace, and both the Park and the Plaza were closed to the public until after tomorrow's elections.

The Communist newspaper "Akahata" yesterday accused "Trotskyists" in the all-Japan Students Federation of provoking the May 30 incident in the Imperial Plaza in which five American soldiers were assaulted.

The Federation indignantly denied the "Trotsyist" charge and said they acted according to an agreed policy".

The students first open defiance of the occupation occurred last month when they shouted down Dr. Eells apparently in protest against his programme purging suspected Communists.

NO BAN

In Yamanashi prefecture, Senzo Higai, Minister without Portfolio, said the Government thought the time "not ripe" to outlaw the Communist Party.

In Tokyo, Ritsu Ito, a Communist Party Politburo member said tomorrow's election would decide whether Japan chose the road to "war and colonisation" or "freedom and independence". If the Liberal Party won a majority in the Upper House, they would suppress the Communists, he said.

Japan is considering the question of strengthening her police force to "combat the recent tendency of the Communist Party to engage in violence", the Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Senzo Higai, said at Kofu, a town west of Tokyo, today.

If "Communist violence increased and social unrest mounted the Communist Party would be "crushed as a matter of course" he said. But the government did not believe that the time for that was yet ripe, he added.

Every member of the national rural police was now armed with a pistol, and during June all members of the local police would also be equipped he declared.

SENTENCED

An earlier message stated:

A United States provost court yesterday sentenced eight Japanese to terms of imprisonment ranging from five to ten years hard labour for assaulting five American soldiers on the Imperial Plaza.

The sentences are subject to review by higher authority. The prisoners heard them pronounced without emotion, shook hands with their defence counsel, ano were removed to Kosuge Prison, Tokyo, under a heavy American guard.

Stop Press

'DELHI' OFF TO DJAKARTA

FRIGATE FLOTILLA'S OVATION

ON BOARD, "JUMNA", June 3 (PTI)—The cruiser 'Delhi' with illuminations and with giant search lights blazing on the por t side passed by the tstarboard side of the Frigate Flotilla about 7 p.m. IST twenty miles away from Cochin, radios V. C. Natrajan, PTI correspondent aboard 'Jumna'.

Captain Soman sent messages by flashing signal to Pandit Nehru conveying "the best respects of my Flotilla" and wishing him "a happy cruise and successful mission in South-East Asia".

As the cruiser flashed by, officers and men lined up on the frigates gave thundering ovation with shouts of "Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Ki Jai" which in turn was echoed by officers and men of the 'Delhi'.

About 8 p.m. three tiny specks of lights from the 'Delhi' and her escorting destroyers dotted the horizon as they sped towards Djakarta.

Track Accident Puts An End To A Sprinter's Racing Career

MELBOURNE — Sprinter, Millais, who was one of the oldest stagers of the Australian turf still in training—he was rising 13 years—was killed in a track accident here recently. Millais yroke his back and was destroyed after he had crashed into an unnamed velding during a training run.

Millais has raced this year. In 83 starts, he won eight times filled second place five times and third place 11 times. He won £A 6618 in stakes.

Millais best win was the Oakleigh Plate in 1943. This is one of Australia's classic sprint races. In other famous sprint races Millais performed well, finishing second in the 1942 Standish Handicap and third in the 1944 Alister Clark Stakes. He finished well up in several others. (PTI-Reuter).

SINDHI SAMITI'S PLEA TO GOVERNMENT

Registration And Verification Of D. P.'s Claims

BOMBAY, June 3, (UPI): A resolution, strongly urging the Government of India to fix the period for the registration and verification of claims of displaced persons upto 31st December, 1950, has been made by the Managing Committee of the Sindh Hindu Seva Samithi.

The resolution, inter alia, says: "In view of the fact that the question of compensation for the losses suffered by displaced persons in Western Pakistan has already been unduly delayed, the Sindh Hindu Seva Samiti notes with regret that the matter is sought to be further prolonged by fixing period of two years in the Displaced Persons Claims Act recently passed by Parliament for the registration and verification of their claims.

JERUSALEM DEBATE POSTPONED

LAKE SUCCESS, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): The trusteeship Council, after receiving a report on the present state of negotiations between the United Nations, Israel and Jordan concerning the future of Jerusalem, yesterday decided to defer debate on this issue until June 12.

STOLEN CAR FOUND

Parts Missing

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A stolen car which was found abandoned this morning with some of the parts missing was ordered to be returned to the owner on condition that he produced it when required by the police for further investigation in the case, by Mr. R. S. Parikh, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court today.

Car number BMX 151 valued at Rs. 9,000 was parked by Mr. Kotwal, its owner, near Regal Cinema during the last show. When he came out of the picture-house at about 12 o'clock, he found the car missing.

The car was traced this morning at Clark Road, Agripada with some parts missing.

Reduced Rates For Air Parcels

NEW DELHI, June 3, (PTI): A further reduction has been effected in the postage rates for air parcels from June 1, says a press note issued by the Director-General Post and Telegraphs.

These rates have now been further reduced to ten annas per 20 tolas or fraction thereof, inclusive of ordinary postage. The new rates are specially intended to encourage parcel traffic of lower weight.

AZAD SURPRISED AT MATTHAI'S STATEMENT

(Continued from Page 16)

those programmes. There was partition followed by a chain of reactions that absorbed all the resources and energy of the nation".

Two Points Of View

"There has thus been no opportunity for planning nor for execution of programmes of relief to the masses Large sections of the public became restless, and there were elements who encouraged the idea that Congress leaders had forgotten old promises. The sensible sections among the public realised our difficulties and recognised that any immediate improvement was not possible. At the same time, however, those who demand that there should be some improvement and still more than the Government should indicate the direction in which it is moving, cannot be condemned. The public have a right to know that there is the prospect of relief and the country is moving towards improvement, even if relief and improvement cannot be realised in the immediate present.

"It was natural that there should be two points of view as to how best the progress of the country could be ensured. There was one point of view which emphasised the existing difficulties and ruled out any immediate advance or expansion in welfare activities. Those who held this view believe that there should be retrenchment and economy in Government expenditure and the country should wait for better times. They held that the only possible course of action was to remove the grievances of the industrialist and expect that they will undertake the necessary programme of industrial expansion.

Wanted Over-All Plan

"There was a second point of view which held that no country can merely mark time. Life cannot stand still and must either advance or retreat. It was true that the present situation was full of difficulties but the way of overcoming the difficulties was to go forward after taking stock of our economic position, and utilise all available resources on an all-India plan. It was true that different ministries of the Government of India and different state Governments had made their own plans, and started programmes. But these have often been under—taken independently. There have consequently been some duplication and over lapping. Time, energy and financial resources have not always been pu to the best possible use. Such use could be made only. if there was an overall plan which dovetailed these different activities and saw to it that here was neither wastage nor duplication.

Give People Relief

"Hence it was necessary to have a short and a long-term plan. The short-term plan would not mean any immediate improvement in the situation, but a definition of goals which could be achieved in the course of 3 to five years. The long-term plan would guide our action for the coming decades. I was imperative to give such relief to the people as was possible and where immediate relief was not possible, it was necessary to make the people feel that the Government is moving in a direction which will give them relief in the near future.

"These two points of view have been debated both publicly and privately for some time past and it was common knowledge hat Dr. Matthai belonged to the first school which had little faith in planning. He sincerely held that any attempt to plan at the present stage would be fruitless and only arouse expectations that were incapable of fulfilment. The Prime Minister and some of his colleagues believed in planning and it was inevitable that the fundamental difference in outlook would be reflected even in the day to day administration. In fact, these two points of view represent two fundamental outlooks in economic matters, one conservative and the other progressive

Settled Policy

"Differences came to a head over the appointment of the Planning Commission. The Prime Minister had already referred to the commission in public and had assured the parliament of the appointment of such a commission. He and those who were of his point of view, regarded it as a settled policy of Government, but this was not the view of Dr. Matthai. When the Planning Committee of the Congress Working Committee held a conference and submitted a memorandum, Dr. Matthai made no secret of his scepticism about its entire proceedings. Each side respected the honesty and sincerity of the other, but they also realised the consequences of difference on such a fundamental issue. Ultimately Dr. Matthai resigned and his resignation was accepted by the Prime Minister.

"Dr. Matthai has expressed the fear that the Planning Commission may usurp the functions of the Cabinet. He knows that the Planning Commission has no executive powers and its functions have been clearly defined and would be subject to Cabinet approval.

STEELS GATHER MOMENTUM AFTER WEAK OPENING

Textiles And Miscellaneous Steady: Gains In Bombay Burma

BOMBAY, June 3.

Opening a trifle subdued under the disheartening influence of Dr. John Matthai's latest speech, the local Stock Exchange during its one-hour session, today, slowly gathered momentum, and after covering much of the initially lost ground, closed firm on an optimistic note. Bear covering at lower levels, coupled with fresh bull support helped keep the market steady. The undertone was however hesitant, and bulls refused to go in for further commitments, with the result that further progress was impossible.

Tata Steel Deferred opened at Rs. 1635 and declined to Rs. 1630 under initial selling pressure. Scattered bull support gradually raised the price to Rs. 1640. Much of the selling pressure was absorbed and the scrip was steady even at this higher level.

Tata Ordinary advanced to Rs. 319 after opening at Rs. 317. Bengal Steel and Indian Iron were steady at Rs. 20-12 and Rs. 29-12 after opening a shade lower.

The textile section showed a moderate turnover. Bombay Dyeing was idle around Rs. 968-12 after starting at Rs. 967-8. Kohinoor was subdued at Rs. 288-4 after opening at Rs. 289-4, but later regained the lost position and was placed at Rs. 289-12. Other textiles also showed improvement after opening a shade lower than their previous closing levels.

The miscellaneous section which was dull at the outset showed increasing activity during the latter half of the session.

Bombay Burma was again in good demand and improved to Rs. 475 after opening quiet at Rs. 466-4.

Scindia was steady at Rs. 10-13 and Cement at Rs. 152-8. Bellapur was quoted at Rs. 227-8, while Premier Construction was irregular between Rs. 92 and Rs. 92-12.

Banks and Insurance were steady, while Securities were unchanged with a moderate inquiry. The 3 per cent Conversion Loan of 1986 was quoted at Rs. 97-7-6.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (27-8) XD	967	8
Kohinoor Mills (1) Ex Div	289	8
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	247	0
Central India Mills (6)	231	8
Simplex Mills (6-8)	218	0
New Great Eastern (8)	132	8
Indore (8-3)	111	4
Gokak Mills (12) XD	247	0
Century Spinning (15)	230	0
Indian Bleaching (6)	151	0
Swan Mills (20)	306	0
Finlay Mills (15)	242	0
Morarji Goculdas (S)	160	0
Edward Sassoon (30)	216	4
Meyer (12)	80	12
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	2	10
India United Ord. (0-14-9)	11	8
India United Defd.	1	12
Madhusudan (15)	180	0
Podar (S)	132	4
Khatu	156	8
STEELS		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	319	4
Tata Steel Defd. (84-15)	1640	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (7-12)	143	4
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (7) XD	153	0
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8) XD	475	0
Belapur	227	8
Scindia Steam (0-8)	10	13 6
Shivrajpur (1-8)	30	12
Premier Construction	92	12
Tata Chemical	11	14
Tata Oil (2)	44	12
Indian Iron (0-12)	29	14
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	20	12
British India Corp. (0-2)	8	7
Indian Copper	2	3 6
Wimco	214	6
Alcock	317	8
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (3) XD	153	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1397	8
Tata Power (25)	1502	8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone (5)	60	4
Phoenix (9)	138	2
Indian Mfg (40)	4950	0
Kurla XD	105	0
Colaba (12)	95	8
New City (11)	172	8
Minerva (12)	135	10
Bradbury (12)	608	12
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)	4	4
Bharat Mills (2)	28	0
Mysore Defd (04)	160	10
Madhavji (0-12-0)	14	4
Model Mills (13-8)	152	8
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	625	0
Vishnu Cotton (8)	205	0
Western India (40)	2925	0
Standard (15)	227	8
Sholapur (200)	3030	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (9-8-0)	16	4
Hindustan Mills (40)	2950	0
Tata Mills (2-4)	43	0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	228	12
Sassoon Silk	34	4
New Union Mills (0-8)	18	4
Madhusudan S (2-5)	32	0
Shrinivas Mills (S)	173	12
Raja Bahadur (4)	51	0
Berar Mills	255	0
Victoria Mills	225	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	111	4
Ahmedabad New XD	85	4
Surat Electric	136	14
Karachi Electric (2)	127	8
Broach (0-5)	6	6
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	1
Amalgamated	11	2
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	28	8
Poona Electric Supply (8)	126	4
Bombay Suburban (8)	150	0
Bombay Suburban New	147	8
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India	1850	0
Imperial Bank P (10-12)	455	0
Central Bank	82	12
Central Bank New (1-8)	83	4
Bank of India XD	179	0
Union (0-3)	7	6
Baroda (2-3)	122	8
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37	8
United Commercial (1-2)	45	0
Jaipur Bank (18-0)	31	8
Hindustan Commercial	17	0
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Eastern Bank (0-14-9)	90	
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental (125)	4870	0
Empire (10)	573	12
New India (1-7)	64	0
Jupiter (0-12)	12	12
Vulcan (0-10)	13	7
Indian Mercantile (0-4)	39	4
Universal	9	0
B I C (1)	17	6
Industrial and Prudential	28	4
Neptune	7	8
New Great	19	8
RAILWAY SHARES		
C. P. (1-14) XD	112	8
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steamer (10)	215	0
Bombay Burma New (5)	162	8
Burma Petrol	1	9 3
Mackenzie (6)	90	0
Kemp and Co. (20)	312	8
Port Canning (3)	52	0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	100	0
Incustrial Invest Trust (5-12)	81	12
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	57	0
Mukund Iron	4	6
Dena Trust (0-12)	14	0
Alembic (15)	138	2
Supreme Industries	72	8
Bombay Uganda	67	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	27	8
Indian Cement (1937)	20	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.)	147	8
United Motor	28	8
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	785	0
Hydary Construction	19	2 6
Mahamadi Steam	100	0
Gujarat Motor	26	14
Sardar Carbonic XD	750	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrella Batteries	30	0
National Rayon	49	8
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	200	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1207	8
Tata Power (7-8)	1311	4
Hydro Electric (7) XD	128	2
Bombay Steamer (6)	225	0
Central India (5)	651	4
Swedish Mills	130	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	675	0
Laxmi	275	0
New Great Mills (5-8)	220	4
Podar Mills (4)	95	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	107	8
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	334	6
Surat Electricity (3-4)	140	0
Pre. Construction First	99	8
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref	98	0
Amalgamated	115	0
Habib	72	0
Tata Chemical	127	8
Walchandnagar	1130	0
Jupiter	12	15
Supreme	100	0
Meyer	102	8
Mackenzie First	92	0
Mackenzie (2)	85	0
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	41	0
Standard	99	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	100	0
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	75	4
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	101	4
Rubber Planting	....	
Bombay Steamer	98	8
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
Tata Power 1951	101	0
Walchandnagar	106	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	2	14 6
New Victoria	2	2
New Victoria Pref.	4	4
Phalton	92	8
Gold Mohar	285	0
New Kaiser-i-Hind	325	0
Sajjan X R C.D.	101	0
Osmanshahi X.R. C.D.	115	0
Ajam Shahi	105	0
Air Service	3	8
Air India	59	0
Hind Motor	5	6
Indian Steam	6	9 6

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, June 3.

The local Bullion Exchange ruled steady today with a moderate turnover in both the metals.

Forward silver opened a Rs. 185-14 and advanced steadily to Rs. 186-8 on renewed bull support. Ready silver stood two annas higher.

Forward gold declined to Rs. 117 after starting at Rs. 117-4. With bull backing at the lower level the price improved to Rs. 117-6.

Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 117-14.

Sovereign was placed at Rs. 76-12.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 3.

The local Produce market ruled quietly steady today with a moderate turnover. While Linseed was further down, due to lack of support, Groundnuts and Castorseeds indicated some firmness, and prices were kept up at their overnight levels.

Following were the quotations:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality ready	Rs.	45 2	0
Madras Coromandal		44 12	0
Bold ready		44 4	0
Oil Bombay Mills		23 14	0
Oil Upcountry Mills		23 3	0
Oil July		23 10	0
LINSEED—			
Bold ready		37 6	0
Small Satna		36 4	0
Oil		21 2	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready		29 0	0
Madras quality		29 6	0
July		29 8	0

N. Y. SILVER

NEW YORK, June 2.

Demand broadened slightly and about 125,000 ounces were sold in the open market at unchanged 73 cents per ounce.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

Approximate May Production

Messrs. Tata Industries Limited, Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of May 1950 was:—

	Tons	
Pig Ion		89,600
Steel Ingots		85,100
Finished Steel		
Semis for sale	16,400	
Finished	45,200	
		61,600

LONDON COPRA

LONDON, June 2.

The copra market continues to be idle with prices easing in the absence of buying interest. Philippines in bulk was offered at 203 dollars and Strais Dutch East Indies at £86 both per ton cif. continent.

The cocoanut oil market was quiet. Straits in drums quoted dt £127-1/2 and in bulk at £124, Ceylon in drums at £122 and in bulk at £118 all per ton cif. June shipment.

SINGAPORE PEPPER

SINGAPORE, June 2.

Sellers quoted black lampong 10 lower at 505 and White muntok unchanged at 830 dollars per picul exgodown. 10 tons of black loose arrivals are not yet absorbed locally.

LONDON BULLION

LONDON, June 2.

London silver spot and forward 63-1/2 pence.

London gold bars fine per oz £12/8/0.

Australian wheat 121/8 June/July.

London Exchanges unchanged.

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, June 3.

3 per cent Conversion	97	7	6
2 1/4 per cent 1954	98	9	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	0	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	13	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	15	6
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	9	0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	95	12	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	0	0
3 per cent 1963-55	101	8	0
3 per cent 1957	100	7	0
3 per cent 1959-61	100	6	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	7	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	2	0
3 per cent 1970-75	99	14	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	0	0
4 per cent 1960-70	109	14	0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	109	14	0
4 1/2 per cent 1958-62	112	8	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 per cent Bombay 1962	99	12	0
2 3/4 per cent C P 1961	97	4	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1981	97	4	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	10	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	8	0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	100	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	8	0
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent U. P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent N. W. P. 1952	98	2	0
3 per cent U P 1901-68	99	8	0
3 1/4 per cent Municipal 1977	98	8	0
4 per cent BPI long dated	109	8	0
4 per cent Bombay Muni	109	12	0
3 per cent Bombay Muni 1959	113	8	0
3 per cent K. P. T. 1950	113	0	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, June 3.

Apollo 2/11.
B. Dyeing 667/8, 65, 67/8.
Bradbury Ord. 608/12.
C. India 231/8, 30, 31/12, 30/8.
Century 230.
Colaba 95/8.
Finlay 244.
Gokak 347, 45, 447.
I. U. Defd. 1/12.
I. U. Ord. 11/6/6, 11/6.
Kohinoor 289/4, 88/4, 89/8.
Model 152/8,.
New Great 132/8.
Sassoon Cotton 16/4.
Simpler 218/8, 18.
Swadeshi 247/8, 46/8, 47.
Vishnu 205.
Scindia 10/13, 10/18, 10/15, 10/13/6.
Baroda 122/8.
Central 82/12.
Central New 83/4.
Imperial Old 1830.
Imperoal New 455.
India 179.
Union 7/6
Ahmedabad 113/12, 11/4.
Suburban 151/14, 660.
Surat 136/4.
Hydro 153.
Power 1505, 2/8.
New India 64

B. Steel 20/12, 20/2/6, 20/12.
I Iron 29/12/6, 29/11/6, 29/14.
Tata Defd. 1635, 30, 41/4, 40.
Tata Ord. 317/8, 17, 19/4.
Tata IInd Pref 143/4.
Alcock 316/4, 17/8.
A. C. C. 152/12, 52/8, 53.
Belapur 227, 27/8.
B. B. Old 466/4, 75.
B. B. New 161/4, 60, 62/8.
B. B. Petrol 1/9/3.
B.I.C. 8/7.
P. Cons. 92, 92/12, 92/4, 93/4, 92/12.
Tata Chem. 11/12, 11/14.
Tata Oil 44/12, 44/8.
Walchandnagar 132/8.
Wimco 215, 14/6
SPECIAL:—
Ahmedabad Elec. New 86/6, 85/4.

BOMBAY TO IMPORT RAW SILK

For Distribution In The State

AHMEDABAD, June 3 (PTI): The Government of Bombay have decided to import raw silk worth about Rs. 35,00,000 from Japan and of equal value from soft currency countries, and distribute it to handlooms and powerlooms in the State through the Silk and Artificial Silk Mills Association, Bombay, it is learnt here.

The weavers have to place their indents through the District Magistrate with cash payment within six weeks. They will get silk at four per cent above the landed cost.

MR. A.S. NIRANJAN

Back After Studies At Doncaster

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Among the arrivals by T. S. S. Jaljawanar which berthed in Bombay yesterday was Mr. A. S. Niranjan who has returned after a brilliant career in United Kingdom.

He was sent by the Hyderabad State Government for advanced studies in Railway Mechanical Engineering at Doncaster. He has specialised in New Locomotive Construction and also Automatic Colour Light signalling.

Doncaster is world famous for its locomotive construction where fast streamlined locos are designed. Its railway station has been re-signalled recently by a famous Signal Engineer making it the only one of its kind.

Mr. Niranjan is shortly expected to take charge of his new appointment as Personal Assistant to the Chief Mechanical Engineer at Hyderabad.

Mahabodhi Society Secretary Injured

LONDON, June 3, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, underwent an operation this morning. His condition was described as "satisfactory".

A foreign office spokesman pointed out that the fact that Mr. Bevin had a general anaesthetic indicated that his general state of health was good.

CHANGE OF RELIGION, NO PANACEA FOR UNTOCHABILITY

Let Us Fight For Our Rights And Place In Hindu Fold, Says Madras Assembly Speaker

NAGPUR, June 3 (PTI): Mr. J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly, pleaded here today for the appointment of a Harijan special officer as provided for in the Constitution, to look after the interests of Harijans in the country.

Mr. Pillai, who was presiding over the all-India Scheduled Castes parliamentarians, legislators, leaders and workers convention, which began here its two-day session today, urged that the officer should be given wide powers, "so that he might not be subservient to the Union Government and could fearlessly expose the ommissions and commissions of the union and state Governments, whenever they neglect their duties towards Harijans".

Mr. Pillai emphatically objected to people suggesting "a change of religion" as a panacea for untouchability". Whatever might have been the religion of the depressed classes some two thousand years ago, today we are following the Hindu religion. Let us not change our religion out of fear for caste Hindus. Let us fight for our rights and secure for us proper places in the Hindu fold", he declared.

Mr. Pillai appealed to the Central and State Governments to give proper representation to the Harijan members in the services commission.

Stating that it was the desire of Mahatma Gandhi that a Harijan should occupy the office of President of the Republic, Mr. Pillai expressed the hope that the Congress Government would soon offer a pace "at least of the vice-President of the Indian Republic to a Harijan".

Earlier, welcoming the delegates to the conference Mr. H. J. Khandekar, M.L.A. Madhya Pradesh, and Chairman of the Reception Committee, paid tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel. Their "sympathetic and determined support "enabled Harijans to secure certain political rights in the constitution", he said.

Mr. Khandekar said that for economic and educational uplift of the Harijans a separate ministry at the centre for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and allied interests should be formed "to co-ordinate the activities of the State Governments and to edcide policies".

COMMONWEALTH TRADE CONFERENCE

Pak Mission Leader's Suggestion

LONDON, June 3, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. G. Allana Leader of non-official Pakistan Goodwill Trade Mission to ten Near Eastern and European countries tol a London press conference yesterday that he was in favour of a Commonwealth conference of trade organisations getting together to thrash out their problems on a non-official basis.

This, he said would start the ball rolling so that the Governments concerned could take up the matter and carry it further.

The idea of a Commonwealth conference was recently put out by the National Union of Manufacturers in Britain.

Mr. Allana, last of the Pakistan Mission of twelve leading industrialists and businessmen remaining in Britain, now goes to Geneva to represent the employers of his country at the International Labour Organisation Conference.

GRADING UP MADHYA PRADESH COWS

Artificial Insemination

NAGPUR, June 3 (UPI): Arrangements for grading up non-descript cows in the State, particularly with a view to introducing milk characters in them, through artificial insemination, have now been made, it s learnt. Civil Veterinary Department of Madhya Pradesh State has initiated some pilot work in this direction and a unit for this purpose has already been opened at Telankhedi Bull Depot. Nagpur, in view of the paucity of good breeding bulls being keenly felt for a long time.

It is understood that similar unit of bull depot will shortly be opened at the Civil Veterinary Dispensary, near Maharaj Bagh, Nagpur.

Ambedkar Indisposed

KANDY, June 3 (PTI): India's Law Minister Dr. B. R. Ambedkar today cancelled the public speech he was to have made here owing to indisposition.

Dr. Ambedkar slightly injured his foot when climbing the rock fortress of Sigiriya yesterday. His Secretary said today that he Law Minister was "feeling the strain of travel".

Dr. Ambedkar was, however, expected to address a public meeting of the Ceylon Indian Congress at Hatton tomorrow.

Utkal Socialist Conference

PURI, June 3 (UPI): The 3-day session of the third annual conference of the Utkal Socialist Party commenced here this morning Acharya Narendra Dev Presiding.

Exodus And Food Scarcity

CALCUTTA, June 3 (UPI): The apprehension that if the present exodus did not abate, the commitments of Government so far as food was concerned would largely grow was expressed today by Shri Profulla Chandra Sen, Food Minister, in the course of an interview with the United Press of India.

Refugees Crowd Sealdah

CALCUTTA, June 3 (UPI): Near about six thousand refugees from Eastern Pakistan are at present crowding the Sealdah railway station, squatting on the two platforms, main and south. They are trying to solve the big question—where to go next.

ASOKA MEHTA DENOUNCES LABOUR BILLS

Introducing Governmental Interference In Labour Movement

BOMBAY, June 3.

Mr. Asoka Mehta, General Secretary of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, in a statement today said that the two labour bills, now before the Indian Parliament, were not confined to introducing an element of compulsory negotiation but were seeking to introduce governmental interference in every phase and at every stage of the labour movement.

Mr. Mehta was replying to the statement made yesterday by the Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram, in which he was reported to have said that "the two bills do not deny the workers their fundamental right to strike. All they seek to do is to introduce an element of compulsory ngeotiation".

Mr. Asoka Mehta said: "Under these two bills, sections of labour have been deprived of the right to form trade unions, and even those who are permitted to form unions are denied the right to form or join central organisations. Government can interfere in industrial disputes, and such penal provisions have been made against strikes that the workers would be compelled to accept the complicated and costly machinery of adjudication".

"Even there," Mr. Mehta added, "Government reserve the right to alter or reject the awards of tribunals. While the workers' rights are strictly circumscribed, the employers are free to discharge or retrench workers without any let or hindrance from unions, the industrial court or even the all-powerful government."

Mr. Mehta said: "It is regrettable that the Labour Minister should have slurred over these main defects and given an entirely streamlined picture of the two bills."

INQUIRY INTO RECENT RIOTS

West Bengal Commission Holds First Public Sitting

CALCUTTA, June 3, (PTI): The West Bengal Commission of Enquiry under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement has so far received over 25,000 representations relating to the recent disturbances in the state, according to its Chairman, Mr. Justice P. B. Mukharji.

The Commission held today its first public sitting at the West Bengal Secretariat and examined a number of witness. The Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. P. C. Sen, Food Minister, Mr. S. N. Ray Chief Secretary, and Mr. R. Gupta, Home Secretary were present at the inaugural sitting.

Defining the purpose and procedure of the commission its Chairman, Mr. Justice Mukarji, said that they wanted it to be clearly understood that the enquiry before the Commission was not a state trial of any accused.

Appealing to the press to observe disciplined restraint in reporting and disseminating the progress of the enquiry, the Chairman said that the Commission expected that they would so conduct themselves generally as not to imperil or to impair the relationship between Pakistan and the Republic of India, or between the majority and the minority communities within the state.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON OCTOBER

NEW YORK, June 3.

The New York Cotton Market was closed today.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, June 3.

Market observed normal fluctuations.

Fluctuations: Calico opened 244|12, lowest 244|8, highest 245|12.

Arvind opened 760, Highest 767, New Shorok opened 541|8, Highest 542|8.

Deferred opened 1634, Lowest 1630, Highest 1642

Closing quotations: Calico 245, Arvind 766 Ambica 269|8 Deferred 1641, New Shorok 542, Atul 31.

Conference Of Indo-Pak Ministers At Karachi

TO DISCUSS EVACUEE PROPERTY ISSUE ON JUNE 25

NEW DELHI, June 3 (P.T.I.): The Indo - Pakistan Ministers Conference to discuss the question of evacuee properties, which was scheduled to be held in May last, will now be held at Karachi on June 25..

Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyengar, Minister of Railways is likely to lead the Indian delegation which may include the Rehabilitation Minister, Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain, and officials of the Rehabilitation and External Affairs ministries. The Pakistan delegation will be led by Khwaja Shahabuddin Minister of the Interior.

The idea of such a conference originated at the time of the joint meeting of the Pakistan and Indian newspapers editors at Delhi at which Khwaja Shahabuddin was present. The Pakistan Minister then held informal talks with Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyengar and Mr. Mohanlal Saksena the then Rehabilitation Minister. For the purpose of discussing the basis of a formal conference to iron out differences, the Government of India invited Khwaja Shahabuddin to an informal conference later at Delhi but due to health reasons of both Ministers, it did not take place.

Correspondence between the two Governments is, however, stated to have taken place and is said to be still in progress to find out an agreed basis on which the formal conference of Ministers can be held. No decision is reported to have been reached so far.

TWO VIEWS

While the Government of India are stated to be still adhering to the policy that the problem should be settled on a Government-to-Government basis, with respective Governments taking over the properties of evacuees and settling the account with the other the Pakistan Governmen want that it should be allowed to be done by private individuals and that facilities should be afforded to them. The proposed conference will, it is stated, apply its mind to find a way out of the two opposing viewpoints.

GOODWILL MISSION TO PAKISTAN

NEW DELHI, June 3, (UPI): A non-official good-will mission, sponsored by the central "Phir Basao" (Rehabiliation) Committee left Delhi tonight on a fortnight's tour of Western Pakistan.

Consisting of about 15 members, the good-will mission is being led by Shri Bhimsen Sachar, former Premier of East Punjab. The party is expected to cross the Indian border at about 10 a.m. tomorrow. The mission includes, among others Pandit Sunder Lal, an associate of Mahatma Gandhi, Moulana Habibur Rahman, Ludhiana, Mou;lvi Abdul Ghani Dar.

Lala Kedar Nath Seighal, M.L.A. (Punjab), Diwan Bhandju Ram Gandhi, former Minister of N.-W.F.P., Sardar Mohan Singh Sahwney member A.I.C.C., Babu Bachan Singh, former Minister of Punjab (I.), and Mr. Mohammad Ali Kazmi.

EXTENSION OF ACT ULTRA VIRES

Point Of Law Raised In Delhi Court

NEW DELHI, June 3 (PTI)—A point of law, questioning the extension of provincial enactments to the State of Delhi under the Delhi Laws Act, was raised yesterday before a Delhi magistrate trying 49 Delhi Socialists for alleged defiance of the District Magistrate's ban on processions and public gatherings.

The counsel for the accused said that the extension of the Punjab Public Safety Act was ultra vires of the Central Legislature as it sought to "abdicate and surrender" its own legislative functions to the provincial government.

He also questioned the delegating authority of the Government on the ground that a delegated authority could not be redelegated (delegata potestas non potest delegari).

The magistrate reserved orders on the application.

Ludhiana Textile Strike Averted

LUDHIANA, June 3 (UPI): The threatened strike of the local Textile Workers Union has been averted, following an assurance to the labourers that their demands would be fulfilled by the employers.

The labourers demanded an increase in wages from six pice to ten pice per yard of woollen cloth produced.

Madras Slum Clearance

MADRAS, June 3 (UPI): The slum improvement scheme of the Madras Corporation is being fast implemented and it is expected that in about three months' time, seven slums of the city will have been considerably improved.

The slums selected for improvement in the immediate future are those in Royapuram, Perambur, Otteri, Egmore, Tondiarpet and Ramnagar and Krishnampet.

Aenities, such as sewage, road, lighting, protected water supply, schools and reading rooms will be provided in these slums immediately.

Smuts Progressing

PRETORIA, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): An official bulletin issued at midday said General Jan Smuts, 80-year-old former South African Prime Minister, now ill with pneumonia, had "maintained progress."

NO QUARTER FOR COMMUNALISM

Pandit Nehru's Stern Warning

ERNAKULAM, June 3, (PTI).

PANDIT NEHRU, the Prime Minister, declared yesterday that communalism of any kind would not be tolerated anywhere in India. "So far as the issue of communalism is concerned", he said, "I gave no quarter to anybody" adding, "I shall fight it to the utmost wherever it raises its head".

The Prime Minister said India had paid dearly for communalism in the past and she could not afford to take any more risks.

Pandit Nehru who was addressing a mammoth gathering of over a lakh in Ernakulam yesterday evenning spoke for one hour and touched on various points from the role of Asia in world affairs and the Indo-Pakistan Agreement and linguistic provinces.

Pandit Nehru denounced critics of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement reached in April this year and said the relief from tension and the feeling of security brought about by the agreement was itself a "tremendous gain" and justified the agreement.

He warned there would be trouble and disaster for both India and Pakistan if the agreement failed.

INDIANS FIRST

Pandit Nehru called upon the people to aim high in life and build India into a great nation in the world. Their ambition should be made of sterner stuff than seeking after jobs.

We wanted the people to consider themselves as "Indians first and everything else afterwards". Any other outlook would be a narrow one. If India became great, he pointed out, every part of it would automatically become great. If India's freedom was threatened, surely the freedom of a particular part of it would not remain unaffected.

Referring to linguistic provinces, Pandit Nehru said this was not an issue to be decided in a hurry. "Let us not do anything which might at a critical moment weaken the structure of India", he declared.

While the factors which went to make linguistic provinces were important, there were other factors also which were equally important and which had got to be considered. "Let us consider it calmly and dispassionately and at a proper moment come to such decision as we want, but not in hurry, conflict or passion" he added.

STATE INTEGRATION

Pandit Nehru spoke in appreciative terms of the integration of former Indian States. He thought the future historians would record this as "one of the biggest achievements of these years and of this Government."

Pandit Nehru stressed the need for hard work by the people. It was only out of hard work that India could be built and not out of slogans and resolutions, he reminded them.

He paid a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and appealed to the people to follow his teachings

In a reference to the world situation Pandit Nehru said great dangers surrounded every country in the world. "The world is in a state of constant crisis and danger", he said. Asia was in the forefront whether in terms of peace or in terms of war Nobody knew what would happen to Asia except that Asia was changing and would change rapidly. Against this background the need for unity among Indians was supreme.

To those who advocated separatist tendencies the Prime Minister administered a stern rebuke.

Pandit Nehru said that the dignity of labour must not be belittled.

New Zealand Police Fashion Conscious

WELLINGTON: Police in New Zealand, as in Britain. are fashion conscious.

Like their British brothers, they are shortly to have a new style tunic with open neck showing collar and tie. With the new tunic, they will wear dark air force blue shirts and navy blue ties made of a crease-resisting material

Announcing the changes, the recently appointed Commissioner of Police, Mr. J. Bruce Young, said that the question of New Zealand police wearing a shirt tunic in warmer climates, similar to the uniforms of some American and Australian police, is also being considered

Helmets, regulation boots, trousers and other clothing are to be retained.

Sergeants stripes in future will be worn on the upper sleeve instead of on the forearms, and the same change will be made with senior sergeants' insignia.

Commissioned officers will have uniform tunics similar to those worn by air force officers during the war with a belt round the waist and patch pockets on the hips. They will retain their forage caps, as will senior sergeants.—(PTI-Reuter)

'CLEAR OUT AND TAKE YOUR FASCISM WITH YOU'

Telegrams To Australian Envoy In London

LONDON, June 3 (UPI)—A host of telegrams are reaching Mr. E. J. Harrison the newly appointed Australian Resident Minister in London advising him to "leave England and go back to Australia" and to "clear out and take your fascism with you".

This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Harrison himself at a luncheon party given in his honour by the Overseas Empire Correspondents' Association.

Mr. Harrison spiritedly defended the Australian Government's Anti-Communist Bill, sending transport planes to help the British Forces in Malaya and his own speech here two days ago advising Britain to follow the Australian example and ban Communists.

Australia he said, was being "intentionally misunderstood" in some parts of the world. He said: "The Australian action in Malaya is one of the milestones in the development of my country from colonial status to the position of an independent world power. This is the first time that Australia has made a concrete contribution to the world affairs. It is concerned with peacetime fight to preserve democratic structures. We will also do all we can to strengthen invisible barricades against Communism"

SLIM LEAVES FOR CAIRO

To Discuss Troop Withdrawal

LONDON, June 3 (PTI-Reuter)—Field Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, left London las tnight by air for Cairo to discuss Egypt's demand for withdrawal of British troops in the Suez Canal zone.

He will later visit New Zealand, Australia and Malaya.

A new note reaffirming Egypt's wish for total withdrawal of British troops was sent to Britain on Thursday. It also emphasised her demand for sovereignty over the Sudan.

Sir William Slim said he would not be going on any patrols during his visit to Malaya.

He will also pay brief visits to Burma—"my old hunting ground" India and Pakistan.

Jean Patton Invited For Return Series With Marjorie Jackson

SYDNEY—American negress Jean Patton, who beat Australian and Empire Games champion sprinter Marjorie Jackson in Los Angeles recently, may be invited to Australia.

This was stated by the Secretary of the Australian Women's Amateur Athletic Union, Mrs. Doris Magee, who added that a return series of races between Patton and Jackson were planned for early in 1951. (PTI-Reuter).

Akali Party To Review Decision

JULLUNDUR, June 2 (PTI): The Akali Party, it is learnt, will review its previous decision by which it allowed the Panthic members to join the Congress parties in Central and Provincial Legislatures.

A meeting of the Akali Party has been convened for this purpose at Amritsar on June 4.

Exchange Of Population

N. C. Chatterjee's Remedy For Solving Minority Problem

CALCUTTA, June 3 (PTI): Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, former judge of the Calcutta High Court and President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, suggested today that there should be a "planned exchange of population for solving the present minorities problem in Bengal".

Mr. Chatterjee, who was speaking at the monthly luncheon meeting of the "Milanee", a well-known socio-cultural association of Calcutta, said, "the leaders of the country had surrendered to reactionary elements on the vital issue of partition. Since the Noakhali disturbances there has been a stream of refugees from East Bengal to West Bengal. The influx reached its peak immediately after the disturbances in February last. The number of refugees who have crossed the border will be nearly four and a half million".

Mr. Chatterjee added: "The effect of the recent Indo-Pakistan Agreement has been more in favour of Pakistan than India. No amount of official propaganda that the communal situation in East Bengal has improved, can convince the people who have been victims of communal fanaticism".

Mr. Chatterjee appealed to his countrymen to help "these unfortunate people" from East Bengal in every possible way.

Hindus Help Muslims

KARIMGANJ (Assam): Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, Assam's Chief Minister, told pressmen here today how many Hindus in Barpeta had helped Muslims in the recent disturbances.

The Hindus of that place, he said, had listened to his advice not to harass their Muslim brethern. On his second visit to Barpeta, a fortnight after the previous one, he found the situation there had changed for the better.

Mr. Bardoloi added that East Bengal refugees coming from Sylhet had also told him how the Muslims there had helped Hindus during the recent disturbances.

CHINESE REDS SEIZE MARSHALL AID GOODS

WASHINGTON, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): Marshall Plan Chief Paul G. Hoffman, yesterday denounced the "illegal seizure" of about four million dollars worth of Marshall Aid goods by Chinese Communists at Shanghai.

He asserted that Communist military authorities had refused the United States Economic Co-operation Administration's proposal to turn the goods, or proceeds from their sale, over to Chinese charitable institutions.

E. C. A. Grant To S. Korea

WASHINGTON, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): The Economic Co-operation Administration yesterday announced a grant of 22,174,000 dollars to South Korea to expand production of fertiliser, cement and coal.

CITY WEDDING

BOMBAY, Friday.

Over 3,000 persons including some Bombay Ministers were present at the wedding of Mr. Karsandas, son of Mr. Ranchoddas Jethabhai with Shanti, daughter of Mr. Shorji Vallabhdass, a leading businessman of Bombay, which was celebrated yesterday at Madhav Baug.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables Annual Life reading monthly details Rs 5 and 3 questions Rs 2 Horoscope writing time required Pandit K. Sri M SRINIVASACHARIAR PHARO NIDHI Dhyagarayanagar Madras 17

TEA PROPAGANDA STUDY

Mr. C. M. Kothari For London

MADRAS, June 3, (PTI): Mr. C M Kothari, MLA (Madras) Vice-President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries, and a Director of the International Tea Market Expansion Board, is leaving for London on June 13 to attend the meeting of the Directorate of the Tea Market Expansion Board.

He has been asked by the Central Tea Board and the Government of India to visit the Tea Propaganda Bureau promoted by the International Tea Market Expansion Board in European countries, study their propaganda methods and to report on the same so that Indian Tea Propaganda Bureau may also adopt similar methods.

The International Tea Market Expansion Board is promoted by the tea producing countries of which India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Indonesia are the principal members.

SCHOOLS TO TRAIN SEAMEN

Government Scheme

MADRAS, June 3 (PTI)—Mr. S. Jagannathan, Director-General of Shipping told pressmen here today that the Government of India proposed to establish a number of schools to rain crews for merchant shipping in India. One of the schools would be located in Vishakapatnam.

The Deck Passenger Committee constituted by the Government of India with Mr. Jagannathan as its Chairman arrived here yesterday evening.

The Committee which has already taken evidence on these matters from the public in Bombay and Calcutta will do so in Madras and Nagapatam during the next week.

The Committee is expected to submit its report to the Government of India before the end of the month.

EMPLOYMENT OF ASIAN SEAFARERS

Shipping Federation Discussions

THE HAGUE, June 3 (PTI-Reuter)—A two-day meeting of the International Shipping Federation at Scheveningn, attended by representatives of 13 countries was held in secret and ended yesterday.

A short communique was issued disclosing topics which had been discussed, but no further details were available.

One topic was a proposal for a special regional conference to consider the employment of Asian seafarers.

Other topics concerned the health of seafarers, liability to taxation etc.

MADRAS ECONOMY DRIVE

But No Retrenchment Of Staff, Says Reddi

MADRAS, June 3 (PTI): The Madras Government propose to save about Rs. 3 crores in their contemplated economy drive, the State Finance Minister, Mr. Gopala Reddi said today.

Mr. Reddi said categorically that no retrenchment of the staff would be made. Capital outlay schemes of less importance would be shelved to give place to urgent ones.

As the Finance Minister is proceeding to Burma on the Indian delegation, he will not be present at the three-day Cabinet meeting summoned from June 5. The Chief Minister Kumaraswami Raja will hold discussions with the other Ministers and the concerned departmental heads to axe expenditure on such schemes as could be conveniently postponed.

No Delay In Election Of Congress Delegates

MADRAS, June 3 (PTI): Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee stated today that the election of delegates to the Congress and the Congress session would be held according to schedule. They would not be affected by any delay in the elections to Congress Panchayats in certain isolated places in the country.

Mr. Venkata Rao who arrived here this morning by plane from Delhi said that elections to Congress Panchayats in the country had been almost completed except in certain parts of Andhra, Rajasthan and some other isolated centres.

He said that elections to Panchayats in West Bengal were being conducted on a new schedule settled by him during his recent visit to Calcutta. He hoped the elections there would now proceed without any further difficulty.

Mr. Venkata Rao returns to Delhi on June 9 to attend a meeting of the election sub-Committee of the AICC scheduled for June 12 and 13.

C.P. Ban On I.P.T. Play

NAGPUR, June 3 (PTI): The Madhya Pradesh Government have, under the Dramatic Performances Act, prohibited the performance by the Indian People's Theatre Association of the play "Nasiruddin" in any public place in the State.

A Committee, appointed to survey the educationally backward areas in the Karwar District, has recommended the opening of 153 primary schools in such villages as have a population of 200, it is learnt.

N.Y. COTTON FIRM ON RENEWED DEMAND

Stocks Close Irregular After Featureless Activity

NEW YORK, June 2 (PTI-Reuter) Opening gains in cotton were extended most deliveries touching new seasonal highs reflecting a flurry of trade covering in nearbys uncovering stopless orders with the temporary acute scarcity of contracts the principal feature. Commission House and New Orleans demand centred on deferreds with the market ignoring a highly favourable crop survey by a leading spot house. Scale up liquidation in near July and hedges supplied offerings with the latter believed to be partly against purchases of government loan stocks and California and Mexican cottons.

An early decline on increased profit-taking and hedging was shortlived and prices rebounded sharply on renewed demand attributed to the tightness of spot cotton, reports of heavy unwanted rains in South Texas with scarcity of contracts a feaure. The session closed strong. Sales totalled 235.000 bales.

N. Y. COTTON CLOSING
NEW YORK, June 2.

July	33.60
October	32.79
December	32.68
March	32.65
Middling Spot	34.60

NEW ORLEANS CLOSING
NEW YORK, June 2.

July	33.36
October	32.69
December	32.60
March	32.62
Middling Spot	33.55

October Highest: 32.79 at 3.00 pm.
Lowest 32.52 at 2.34 p.m.

WALL STREET

On balance the Stock market relinquished further mild ground as numerous buyers were unwilling to extend commitments because of Corporate tax uncertainties and the approaching week-end. In limited and largely featureless activity, price changes either way were mainly fractional with easier sections including leading motors, rails, aircrafts, electric manufacturings, farm implements, and rubbers. The sentiment however, continued friendly.

At noon the average were: Industrials 223.46 Rails 55.43.

The market balance turned irregularly upto one dollar higher in the afternoon when some weeakend covering developed in leading motors, steels, coppers, chemicals and airlines. The industrial average was at a new high for 1950. Rails continued to average lower with netincomes of class 1 carriers in the first four months dropping to estimated 88,000,000 dollars from 98,000,000 in the same 1949 period. Final dealings produced little change in the trading pattern. The session closed irregular.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Following initial steadiness prices declined on Commission House selling and profit-taking in sympathy with renewed weakness of July soya beans together with scattered hedges partly associated with expanding new crop wheat harvest in the South-west. Exporters supported wheat against overnight sales to Holland with Portugal scheduled to announce purchases around 400,000 bushels later today.

Meanwhile according to a survey by experts, the 1950 Kansas wheat crop may eclipse last year's harvest of 164 million bushels because of recent rains.

N. Y. PEPPER
NEW YORK, June 2.

The pepper market was quiet with sellers offering at 1.32 dollars exdock. Buyers have withdrawn. Following are today's closing prices: Black pepper: spot 1.32 asked. Old contract: June 1.33 nominal, July 1.33 nominal, August 1.31 asked and September 1.31 nominal. New Contract: June 1.33 nominal, July 1.33 nominal, August 1.31 asked and September 1.31 nominal.

PARIS BOURSE
PARIS, June 2.

The bourse was hampered by restrictive week-end influences plus occasional fresh liquidation by professionals owing to lack of public interest. Forward business was largely confined to leaders with most industrials and banks softer. Rubbers were little changed in spots where breweries were the only bright feature. Among internationals, Royal Dutch continued to ease along with Canadian Pacific. The slight sagging in Rentes was attributed to lack of public interest.

CHICAGO WHEAT
CHICAGO, June 2.

July 2.14-3/4.
September 2.16.
December 2.18-5/8.
March 2.19.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS
BOMBAY, June 3.

Tata Ordinary 318, Tata Deferred 1637-8, Indian Iron 29-14, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 20-12, Bombay Dyeing 965, Central India 231, Gokak 248 Kohinoor 289, Simplex 219, Swadeshi 248, Tata Power 1505, Associated Cement 153, Belapur 226-8, Bombay Burma (Old) 472-8, Scindia 10-13 Central Bank 83, New India 64, Tata 2nd Pref. 143.

LONDON PEPPER
LONDON, June 2.

The pepper market was quiet and easier with sellers pressing to attract buyers. Malabar was offered afloat at 1,095 sh. and June-July shipment at 1060 sh. per cwt. cif. United Kingdom. Black lampong was offered at 9sh. 2d., White Muntok at 15sh. 3d. shipping weight and White Sarawak at 15s. 7-1/2d. delivered weight all June-Jply shipment per pound cif. basis ports.

LONDON STOCKS
LONDON, June 2.

2-1/2 per cent British Consols £70.

3-1/2 per cent Conversion Loan 1961 £94-1/8.

4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90 £107-1/4.

3-1/2 per cent War Loan on or after 1st 1952 £92-3/8.

Chartered Bank of India £9-7/16.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg. £78.

National Bank of India £31-1/8.

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 7136.

STOCKS CLOSING

American telephone and telegraph not received.

Amerex holding Co. 34.

Anaconda copper mining not received.

Chase National Bank 39-1/4.

Firestone tyre 44-1/2.

General Electric not received.

General Motors not received.

Ingersol rand 67.

International nickel not received.

National city bank 48-1/4.

New York central rail road not received.

Socony vacuum 19.

Sinclair oil corporation 27-5/8.

Texas corporation 71-3/4.

Union Carbide 50-1/8.

U. S. Smelting and refining 38-5/8.

U. S. Steel common 33-7/8.

Western Union 27-7/8.

The total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 1,450.000 shares.

The highest and lowest U. S. Steel trading prices were 34 and 33-1/4 respectively.

COMPENSATION TO INDIAN LANDHOLDERS

Delegation For Talks In Burma

RANGOON, June 3 (PTI): The Indian Delegation due here on June 6 will discuss with the Burmese Government the question of payment of compensation to Indian landholders who own 2,500,000 acres out of a total of 12,500,000 acres, cables T. S. T. Chari, PTI correspondent in Rangoon.

The Land Nationalisation Act of 1948 has laid down that the State shall as from the commencement of the Act resume possession of all agricultural lands with certain exceptions. The Act provides for compensation not exceeding 12 times the land revenue assessable on land in the year 1947-48 and compensation for constructional improvements

The annual land revenue it is stated varies between 12 annas and Rs. 3-8 per acre which works out to about Rs. 40 as maximum compensation. The market price of land at present is stated to be between Rs 200 and Rs. 300 per acre.

It is in this context that the Indian Delegation is visiting this country. The delegation it is gathered will stay as State guests.

WOOLLEN YARN FOR LUDHIANA

Punjab Request To Textile Commissioner

LUDHIANA, June 3 (UPI): The Director of Industries, Punjab, is stated to have recommended to the Textile Commissioner, Government of India, Bombay to allot a quota of at least 500 bale sof woollen yarn immediately to the hosiery factories of Ludhiana employing over 75,000 people. The industry, it is stated has been facing a serious crisis due to non-availability of yarn at cheaper rates.

TOKYO GIFT: Two Japanese giant salamandors and a pair of bear calves will soon arrive at the Alipore Zoo as gifts from the Zoological Gardens of Tokyo for Indian Children.

BAKHLE IN CITY ON TOUR OF INSPECTION

BOMBAY, Saturday (UPI): Mr. Bakhle, Chief Commissioner of Railways, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon on a tour of inspection.

Mr. Bakhle met the General Managers of the GIP and BB and CI Railways today and had informal talks with them on matters bearing on various aspects of Railway administration

He will leave Bombay tomorrow night for Delhi, but will stop "en route" at Bhusaval, the divisional headquarters of the GIP Railway, to have similar discussions with Railway officials there.

TOKYO, June 2 (PTI-Reuter): It will be illegal for anyone in Japan other than occupation personnel and authorized agencies to hold newly-acquired foreign currency after July 1, according to an announcement from General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters today.

Culture Through The Ages

Centuries Of Spiritual Discipline And Intensive Cultivation Of Inner Life Have Produced Humanism

"THE new books by Christopher Dawson and Margaret Mead, (Religion and the Rise of Western Culture, By Christopher Dawson. Male and Female: A Study of the Sexes in an Changing World. By Margaret Mead) so apparently different in scope and method, are really concerned with the same subject: the problem of modern society. Mr. Dawson is an historian, and I would agree with Canon Demant in describing him as 'the wisest and most learned of our historians and philosophers of history'. He deals in this book (the Gifford Lectures for 1948-9) with the Dark Ages and the Middle Ages—roughly from the end of the fifth to the beginning of the thirteenth century. But, as the blurb on the jacket rightly points out, he does not lead us through the complexity of mediaeval culture merely to establish a thesis—'he is talking about the life of our own society, the roots both of its problems and its aspirations.' Margaret Mead is an anthropologist, and again I would say the wisest and most learned of her profession. She does not describe and analyse sexual behaviour in seven Pacific Island cultures in order to establish still another thesis—she, too, is talking about the life of our own society, its problems and aspirations. Let us see, then, to what extent these wise and learned authors agree about our present difficulties," writes Herbert Read in "World Review."

I think that, in the first place, we have to recognise a certain difference in values that is perhaps fundamental. When Christopher Dawson speaks of culture, he has in mind 'a certain peculiar way of thinking, feeling and behaving', which T. S. Eliot recently tried to define—he did not claim to have succeeded. According to this view, religion is the fundamental force in society, and culture a secondary expression of this force. Culture, says Mr. Eliot, is the incarnation of religion. Religion, saya Mr. Dawson, is the dynamic element in culture. And we must not make the mistake of identifying religion and culture, in assuming that religious art or religious philosophy is always and necessarily superior to other cultural expressions.

Religion is responsible for everything that is characteristic of a civilisation, so that, in Mr. Eliot's opinion, only a Christian culture could have produced a Voltaire or a Nietzsche; and only a Christian culture, according to Mr. Dawson, could have produced the secularism and naturalism of the modern world. 'The more one studies the origins of humanism, the more one is brought to recognise the existence of an element which is not only spiritual but definitely Christian... Humanism was, it is true, a return to nature, a rediscovery of man and the natural world. But the author of the discovery, the active principle in the change was not the natural man; it was Christian man—the human type that had been produced by ten centuries of spiritual discipline and intensive cultivation of the inner life.'

I find this kind of argument a little disingenuous, for it assumes that the positive always creates its negative. The Hegelian dialectic, which has the virtue of explaining any revolutionary development, always assumes a triad: the head-on collision of a positive and a negative, from which emerges, by way of resolution, a synthesis. Now Mr. Dawson often uses this word synthesis. In distinguishing Western culture from other types (Eastern), he says 'the other great world cultures realised their own synthesis beween religion and life and then maintained their sacred order unchanged for centuries. But Western civilisation has been the great ferment of change in the world, because the changing of the world became an integral part of its cultural ideal.

Centuries before the achievements of modern science and technology, Western man had conceived the idea of a Magna instauratio of the sciences which would open new ways for human understanding and change the fortunes of the human race.' Moreover, in tracing the Christian Church during these early centuries, Mr. Dawson has again and again to describe crises and reforms from which the Church emerged, not only purified and strengthened, but in some sense modified. The whole pattern of Western European culture, Mr. Dawson himself says, 'is to be found in a continuous succession and alternation of free spiritual movements.' The Church provided an effective principle of social unity, a certain sense of spiritual community, and nowhere is its dynamism 'more strikingly manifested than in the indirect and unconscious influence it has exercised on the social and intellectual movements which were avowedly secular.'

Effective Principle

This seems to me to be an effective principle of having yonr cake and eating it. If there is anything corresponding to a dialectical process in history (and Mr. Dawson assumes that there is,) then surely no human institutions, least of all his religious institutions, are exempt from its transforming influence. When Mr. Dawson observes, at the end of his book, that the second half of the thirteenth century, which, from many points of view, seems to represent the culmination of mediaeval culture, also represents a turning point and a moment of crisis, he has in view a process which is more than social.

'For three centuries the development of Western Europe had been centripetal towards the unity of Christendom and the creation of an intellectual and spiritual synthesis. From the second half of the thirteenth century this movement is reversed and a centrifugal process begins, which continues throughout the later Middle Ages until it culminates in the religious devision and social changes of the sixteenth century.' Here, obviously, the Christian religion in general, if not the Church of Rome in particular, is seen as submitting to the dialectical process; it is a 'free spiritual movement'. But Mr. Dawson, like Mr. Eliot, is a member of the modern Church which now bitterly opposes and drastically condemns anything in the nature of a 'free spiritual movement'—which has now for five centuries remained as rigid in its structure as those ancient oriental cultures which present, in Mr. Dawson's view, such a poor contrast to Western European culture.

Let us now see what light Margaret Mead can throw on the question. She does not, of course, deny the importance of religion in the structure of society. But her study of a number of diverse cultures has not led her to the hypothesis that culture is the incarnation of religion, or even to a belief that it is the most dynamic element in culture. She does admit at least by implication, that the comparatively higher cultural achievement of the Balinese are related to the introduction from the mainland of Asia of Hinduism and Buddhism; but again, presumably, it was a dialectical process, and it may be that it was a refinement of aesthetic sensibility by the practice of the arts that produced a state of spiritual perception and thus made Hinduism and Buddhism acceptable as religions. I have seen no evidence which suggests that the Balinese did not become cultured or artistic until they had been converted to one of the 'higher' religions; and we know, on the other hand, that the conversion of the Pacific Islanders to Christianity has usually meant the abrupt cessation of their aesthetic activities.

It is in discussing the Samoans that Margaret Mead makes the most significant admissions. The Samoans are that rare cultural phenomenon—a happy, integrated social community. 'The Samoan adult sex adjustment may be said to be one of the smoothest in the world. Passion and responsibility are so blended that children are loved, cared for and reared in large stable families that do not rely on some slender, tenuous tie between two parents for their only security. The adult personality is stable enough to resist extraordinary pressures from the outside world and keep its serenity and sureness.' But alas! 'the price they pay for their smooth, even, generously gratifying system is the failure to use special gifts, special intelligence, special intensity. There is no place in Samoa for the man or woman capable of a great passion, of complicated aesthetic feeling, of deep religious devotion.' It is true they have a religion—English Congregationalism!—but they have gently re-moulded some of its sterner tenets. 'Why repent so bitterly,' says the Samoan preacher, 'when God is just waiting to forgive you all the time?'

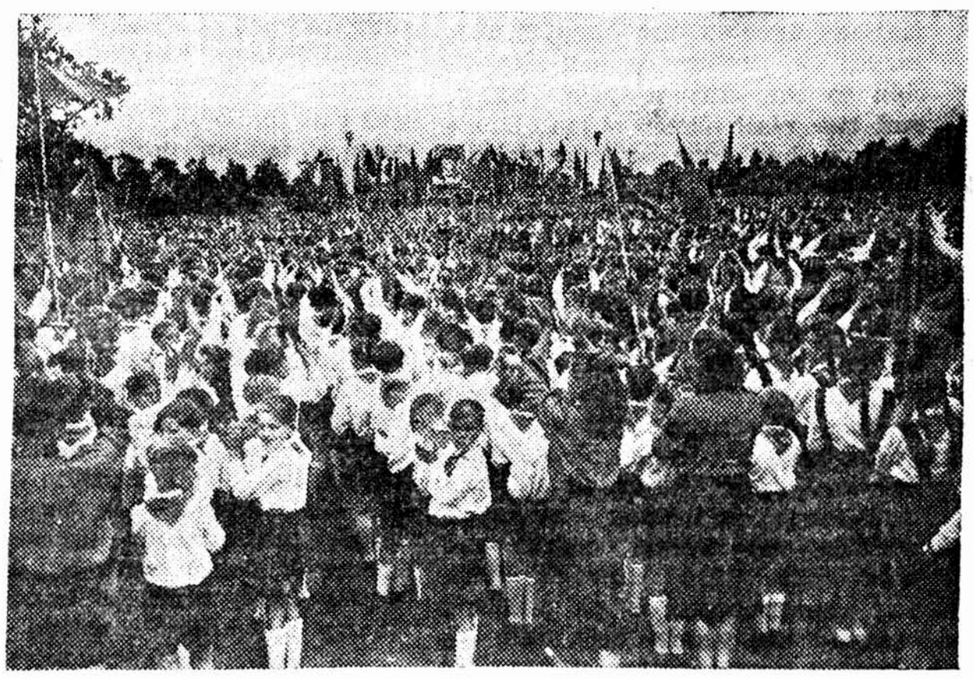
Cherished Notions

Samoa contradicts some of the most cherished notions of the philosopher of history, for it proves that it is perfectly possible to have all the social virtues without the coercion of a supernatural religion. The worst that can be said about the Samoans is that they gossip too much. It cannot be said that they are a decadent race, for they are physically very healthy and have the highest rate of population increase in the world. But they have no complexes, no intense emotions. They produce no saints or heroes, no tortured geniuses, no Kierkegaards and Dostoievskys, no Ibsens and Kafkas!

Samoa, it will be said, proves nothing of value to Western civilisation—the climate is so different, and it has an unorthodox economy of plenty. We may feel this way about it in Western Europe, faced as we are by the evils which accompany an economy of scarcity. But across the Atlantic there is another civilisaton, dynamc, expansive, seeking a basis for its civilisation, a principle of social unity. Is there any particular reason why it should accept the supernatural authority of the Church—in other words, be coerced into a system of inhibitions and repressions which make for a moral order and a high degree of culture at the cost of personal happiness? The philosopher of history may protest, if he is a Christian like Mr. Dawson, that there is no guarantee of happiness in the application of Samoan techniques to modern industrial communities. But for Samoan techniques the anthropologist substitutes psychoanalytical techniques, and the evidence amassed by the anthropologists in support of the main Freudian hypotheses is indeed impressive. It is enough to convince Margaret Mead 'that increased knowledge can indeed make men free, that one can fashion one's culture closer to the image of all human hearts, however

(Continued on Page 30)

Berlin Reds On The March



Tension heightened in Berlin, as the Whitsun rally of Communist youth in the Soviet Sector approached its climax.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

TWENTY years ago, if a man felt on the verge of a nervous breakdown, his friends would evince sympathy, and his physician would prescribe a change of atmosphere and a long rest. Nowadays, of course, the pace of living has been stepped up to such an extent that most men are in a constant state of tension all the time, and taking a long and langourous vacation is out of question

What has all this to do with stamps? Just this. If you are one of the benighted few that still believes that stamp collecting is an excuse for groups by little boys to swap coloured bits of paper then it is time you realised that the hobby has more than come of age—it did this decades ago; only some people just ignored the fact.

If on the other hand, you are a devotee of the gentle art of philately, then you don't need to be told about its manifold pleasures, about the calm and peace it gives after the cares of a work-a-day world, or the never-to-be-forgotten thrill when after a chase that has taken you through hoky nooks and dirty attics, you come up with a gem of rarity that is the pride of your collection and the envy of all your friends.

The hobby, in fact, has everything that a hobby should have, and it seems to fulfil a peculiar gap that exists in most human beings, as is proved by its numerous adherents being drawn from every walk of life and from every stratum of society

In a general column of this nature, it is obviously impossible to cater to the needs of every type of collectors. I shall try to steer a middle course, so that my scribblings shall neither insult the intelligence of the seasoned philatelist, nor go completely over the heads of the tyro.

Since the financial side of the hobby seems to assume greater importance every day, there will be a section devoted to the analysis of market trends. As with most commodities, stamps have their gilt-edged issues and their speculative promotions. I shall try to separate one from the other.

Finally, this column is being run for the benefit of readers, and it stands or falls by the interest taken in it. So we shall be only too pleased if readers write in and let us know their views regarding anything connected with stamps.

The New Gibbons

The arrival of a new edition of the Gibbons catalogue is always an event in the stamp world. The 1950 edition of the British Empire is no exception. Apart from the price fluctuations which will be discussed next week, there is a rather intriguing example of Gibbons' political views, or, as some might put it, wishful thinking.

The Princely States were, all these years, grouped under India itself. In the latest edition, those states that are in Pakistan have been placed under the latter heading. We have no quarrel with Las Bela or Bahawalpur being put under Pakistan: what we would, however, like to know is by what process of reasoning Gibbons came to the conclusion that Soruth (Junagadh) came to be an integral part of our sister Dominion, unless it be on the somewhat specious plea that the Nawab of Junagadh is more or less a permanent resident of a hotel in Karachi.

Racially, geographically and politically, Soruth is part and parcel of India. The dead horse of the Junagadh question was flogged to a standstill years ago. This deliberate and uncalled for inclusion of Soruth in Pakistan cannot be lightly dismissed as an accident, since catalogue compilers are, in the very nature of things, extremely careful people. This is not a light matter; several collectors have expressed themselves strongly on the subject, and the catalogue has hardly been here a week. It is strongly hoped that the error—if error, indeed it is—will be rectified at the earliest opportunity.

Barbados, one of the islands in the popular West Indian group has changed over to dollars and cents. The set is a pleasing pictorial from one cent to two dollars and forty cent is illustrated, above.

Sarawak, all these years under the White Rajahs, has now assumed the status of a crown colony, and has issued a fine pictorial set to commemorate the event. The values are from one cent to five dollars.

A Ramp In The Offing

According to a PTI report, about five lakhs of rupees worth of stamps were printed and kept ready at Hyderabad to commemorate that state's independence in August 1947. The stamps, which vary in denomination from four pies to two annas, number about 50,00,000.

The disposal of this mass of material is said to be under the active consideration of the state government. One would think that this disposal would not cause such fevered racking of brains. The correct procedure is to burn the whole lot, lock, stock and barrel, and not to dump an entirely worthless mass of coloured labels on an unsuspecting public.

With the fate of the infamous "Azad Hind" issue still fresh, we should not easily fall for the same trick. The "Azad Hind" were eagerly snapped up at 50 and more, and came rolling downward till they can be bought at less than a rupee. A stamp, except in extremely rare cases, has to be validly issued before it has the slightest philatelic value; these Hyderabad stamps were never issued and should be immediately destroyed.

Scientists Racing Against Destruction

(Continued from Page 10)

planes were grounded, wires were fused by the added burden of electricity and communications with both Europe and Asia were blacked out for varying periods.

Most embarrassing was the experience of Radio Station WAAT in Newark, New Jersey, which somehow cut into a couple of spicy telephone conversations during the height of the sunspot antics—one between two girls commenting freely on their dates, and the other between two men similarly reminiscing over the previous evening. Irate listeners called in protest from miles around. "It's very difficult to explain sunspots to such people," a station engineer remembers.

The sunspots are always there, but they increase and decrease in rough cycles of 11.3 years, bringing three percent more solar heat at their maximums and a great cloudiness over most of the earth's surface.

For three quarters of a century psychologists and business students have tried to correlate sunspot activity and human affairs with inconclusive but suggestive results.

At Yale, Dr. Ellsworth Huntington has long argued that sun changes affect both our health and behavior. In an elaborate sequence, he postulates that the sun influencesour health, which, in turn, influences our mental attitude, producing waves of optimism and pessimism—which, again, in turn, are associated with business fluctuations. Many other authorities on sunspots won't go quite so far as Dr. Huntington but they agree that the coincidence of business trends and sunspot activity "is sufficiently striking to arrest attention."

Amongst the first sunspot authorities to link behavior of the sun with economics was W. S. Jevons, an Englishman, who in 1875 published "The Solar Period and the Price of Corn." He believed that agricultural production and prices were heavily hit by the sunspot cycle, thus paving the way for a general depression

In recent years more and more hard-headed bulls and bears have been studying the sun cycles almost as carefully as they analyze their stocks and ticker tape. As a matter of fact, the League of Nations devoted one chapter of a survey on prosperity and depression to the sunspot cycle theory, and the Wall Street organ, Dun's Review, has done articles on the subject.

Today a leading sunspot authority, Harlan T. Stetson, is engaged in cosmic terrestrial research at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. As an impartial observer, he has spotted several flaws in the old theories linking economic cycles with sunspot cycles, but he raises fresh challenges of his own. He has taken a graph of the Dow-Jones industrial averages, plotting the years' highs and lows from 1915 through 1946, and superimposed it on a graph showing the yearly high and low monthly averages of sunspots. The coincidental patterns formed are significant. Stetson believes.

For example, the sunspot highs of 1928 and 1937 come within a year of sharp breaks in the market, and the depression years of 1922 and 1932 are within a year of each of the sunspot lows. However, predictions based on these charts can become confusing, for studying the last five major depressions, Stetson finds that four of them followed sunspot highs instead of lows. The only conclusion can be that sunspot activity apparently presages major market turns, up or down, but it takes a mighty clever investor to tell which way the cat will jump.

At present, the research into harnessing solar energy also is in the teasing, preliminary stage. But, the power scientists know, they have an inexhaustible furnace in the sun. In pure form, the gaseous, earthknown elements are bombarding each other continuously and thus liberating the tremendous energy we live on. It's like a simultaneous and unending explosion of countless atom bombs, the physicists say

Annually in terms of burning tons of coal, this production of energy is almost beyond comprehension. Here's one way to get a glimmering of it

Take a good year when we mine some 684 million tons of both anthracite and bituminous in the United States. Now multiply that by just about the biggest figure you can think of. Not a million or even a million millions, but 500 million millions. Even that figure will not quite equal the yearly solar energy.

Of course, nothing like this amount of energy reaches the earth, fortunately for us. We do get about 1/200-millionth of it, or 4,690,000 horsepower for each square mile. According to Professor Farrington Daniels of the University of Wisconsin, one of the key researchers in the atomic bomb project, our super-atomic source of power gives the United States 1,600 times as much heat energy as we now consume.

For years inventors have been trying to convert this energy mechanically, but they've never been able to utilize more than three percent of it

One type of solar engine, which for a time pumped water on a South Pasedana ostrich farm, was powered by a huge conical mirror concentrating sun rays on a tubular boiler which, in turn, propelled a steam engine. In Egypt at one time, irrigation power was obtained by rotating mirrors which focused rays on a horizontal boiler.

A third cheaper engine, devised years ago in Needles California, utilized sun-heated water to run a low-pressure engine actuated by the vapor of sulphur dioxide, which boils at a much lower temperature than water. While much lesss efficient than the other engines, the Needles machine obviated the need for mirrors and the cost of turning them to face the sun

More recently Dr Charles Abbott, research associate at the Smithsonian Institution, has experimented with a circular parabolic mirror to catch the sun rays and a black liquid of high absorptive capacity to store them without too much loss of heat. In cloudless areas, the device probably would be cheaper than bituminous coal that had to be hauled great distances.

Solar heat has been used for cooking. One sun-cooker, at the Smithsonian observation station on Mount Wilson, California, can do all the baking, boiling, stewing and preserving needed by a small family. A toy model is on display at the Institution in Washington, D.C.

Many homes through the southern area of the country use the sun as an auxiliary heating plant, and during the past winter an experiment in solar living took place near Boston to see how comfortably even New England could warm itself by the sun. The "laboratory" was a five-room, one-story house with a specially designed roof and "heat bins" scattered at strategic points. It was occupied by Dr. Maria Telkes of M.I.T., after it was completed at a cost of about $20,000, some $3,000 of which went for the heating system

An arragement of an 800-square-foot black metal sheet with two glass plates acts as a heat trap. Air circulated and warmed behind the metal sheet in ducts is conducted to the "heat bins," each of which serves two rooms through hot-air registers.

In the bins is a cheap sodium compound which melts as the heat is stored in it. Then when it solidifies, the heat is given off again. Through this chemical process, there is always enough heat "on storage" to be used as needed for comfort.

But all mechanical utilization of the sun is secondary to the great dreams of solar scientists. Trees, bushes, grass can be grown on poor soil and their solar energy chemically translated into wood yeast (richer than beefsteak in proteins) or into alcohol for liquid fuel. Farmers some day will transform wood, corn stalks and other cellulose materials into satisfactory motor fuels The seas will be dredged for algae and weeds so that their sun power can be made into sugar

Outlining such possibilities, Professor Daniels warns that we can't eat sunshine directly, can't carry it around to use it where we need it or even use it directly in our

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FIRST STEP TOWARDS CURE OF LEPROSY

Japanese Doctor Has Isolated Bacillus After 20 Years Of Research

BY THOMAS R. HENRY

TOKYO,—The first step toward the cure of one of man's most dreaded diseases, leprosy, has been taken.

Dr. Keizo Nakamura, after 20 years of research, has isolated the leprosy bacillus. With this discovery Doctors may be able to develop a preventive and cures for leprosy.

The leprous, tubercular and diphtherial bacilli have much in common. But, whereas both the tubercular and diphtherial Bacilli have been successfully cultivated, it has been considered difficult, if not downright impossible, to make a pure culture of the leprous bacillus.

Pure culture means the artificial breeding of a germ without mixtures of any kind. This is difficult for it is in the nature of things for bacteria to grow together.

By isolating the leprosy germ, scientists will be able to ascertain its characteristics, its favorite temperatures, its moisture desires, and its food habits. And this in turn will enable the doctors to devise weapons to fight it and to develop preventive serums.

Dr. Nakamura is head of the serological and leprosy departments of the preventive hygiene institute of the Japanese welfare Ministry.

Birds With Two Fathers

Washington,—Birds with two fathers have just been reported to the American Genetic Association here.

There seems no other plausible explanation for the curious colour schemes of seven Pigeons gathered from purebred flocks all over the country, writes Dr. W. F. Hollander of Larson College, New Haven, Conn., in a communication to the Journal of Heredity, the Association's official organ.

This is the first time that this strange phenomenon of conjugal infidelity has ever been reported, although it may be quite common and not confined to birds. The argument rests primarily on the fact that the colour schemes of pigion plumage are governed rather strictly by heredity, and the laws are well known. They are quite complicated, some of the genes determining colour in the female being linked with the genes which determine s.

Perhaps the most conspicuous case cited is that of a female with a tuft of yellow in her feathers. She came from a rigidly controlled flock. The father was a well-known, registered bird. But there was no possibility of yellow feathers in the ancestral line of either father or mother. A clue came from the admission of the breeder that some yellow pigeons had gotten into the enclosure about the time of the mating. Pigions are supposedly strictly monogamous birds, but. Dr. Hollander says, there is plenty of evidence that females sometimes are prone to infidelity.

Yet, there is no question about the main colour scheme. Certain elements of it could not have been transmitted by the yellow-feathered fathers.

Some time ago, Dr. Hollander points out, it was found that, in birds, an extra male germ cell sometimes attached itself to a fertilized egg. It has been supposed that this was of no significance and that the extraneous matter soon was cast off. This has never been proved.

The present evidence indicates. Dr. Hollander says, that it forms "island tissue" in the embryo and appears in some character utterly foreign to the hereditary makeup of the primary father.

There is still the remote possibility that the curious colour schemes are results of mutations—sudden changes in heredity such as result from atomic-bomb radiation and the like. But the facts make this explanation extremely far-fetched, since it would be necessary for several genes—the invisibly minute units of heredity—to mutate together. This is almost beyond the laws of chance.

The colour schemes of the six other pigeons in the collection are almost equally difficult to explain on any other basis than biparternity.

The possibility of the phenomenon being found in other animals is quite good, Dr. Hollander holds, so long as the egg is large with plenty of yolk. This would bar the possibility of human beings with two fathers.

Shell With Human Intelligence

"A fragmentation shell with human intelligence," the first airplane-to-airplane guided missile, is now in the possession of the air forces.

It is a rocket-propelled shell known as the firebird, designed by Ryan Aeronautical Co. Engineers, which will seek out its own target when fired from speedsng plane in combat.

It is small, fast, ann bifficult to track evevn on radioscopes, according to the air forecs, descrip tion.

"Because it is a pilotless projectile it is capable of manoeuvers far beyond human endurance, making it extremely effective against piloted aircraft. It is designed to be effective for night or inclement weather interception, since visual sighting is not required," says the air forces' description.

The new weapon is about seven feet long and six inches in diamster, propelled by a two-foot booster rocket.

Jaundice Among American Troops

Two distinct viruses may be involved in infective hepatitis—the jaundice which ran riot among American troops in Europe during the war and which has remained one of medicine's most baffling problems.

This was stressed before the American Medical Association here by Dr. Joseph Stokes of Philadelphia.

The importance of the malady lies first in the fact that it is due to filterable viruses, most minute of living organisms, which always are threatening to mutate into far more serious diseases. The hepatitis, per se, ran to between 200,000 and 300,000 cases in the various war theatres, usually caused about two months of disability, and in almost every case removed a soldier permanently from heavy duty.

Apparently, Dr. Stocks said, it is confined to human beings. No experimental animal has been found to which it can be transmitted. Cultivation in incubating eggs—now the common method of producing a vaccine—still is in an experimental stage. Only human volunteers, soldiers and institution inmates, can be used in experiments.

The fact that there are two forms of the disease is increasingly apparent, Dr. Stocks said. One requires from 20 to 90 days for incubation after the primary infection. It rarely occurs after a lapse of 40 days. The other requires from 60 to 140 days. The latter was most prevalent in the army. It seems almost certain tha attack by one form does not immunize against the other form.

It was believed that the infection was passed on by blood plasma transfusions and, possibilty, by hyperdermic needles. Plasma, it now appears, can be disinfected by radiation with ultraviolet light. No way has been found, however, of disinfecting whole blood used in transfusions. Experiments are under way with the use of nitrogen mustard gas for this purpose.

There is some evidence that, as is the case with typhoid fever, there are carriers of the virus. One Philadelphia bartender, for example, has most probably given the malady to four persons in four years through the medium of bloodtransfusions.

As yet no successful treatment has been found. All the sulfa drugs and penicilliums have proven useless. There has been some apparent success with the new aureomycin.

The older the victim the more serious the disease is likely to prove. There appears to be some immunity passed on to infants by mothers, as may be the case in mumps and measles, which disappears with childhood.

Role Of Liver In Checking Cancer

A far-reaching effort to clear up the role of hormones in cancer has been started by the public health service's national cancer institute.

It long has been known that estrogen, one of the female sex hormones, is capable of causing cancer in mice. It may do the same in humans. Yet, obviously, since it is a normal constituent of the body, there must be some natural protection against it.

Specialists believe the protection is provided by the liver which, in some way, is able to reduce the potency of the hormone. The investigators will study sections of human liver which have been removed in surgical operations. The slices will be supplied with estrogen and related hormones in order to determine whether the livers of cancer and non cancer patients differ in ability to make the substances inactive.

A clue comes from the fact that liver sections from women with cancer of the womb failed to make estrogen inactive. Thus it may be that many concerns of women are due to a liver deficiency.

In the study at the University of California supported by the National Cancer Institute, rats will be injected with pure-growth hormone from the pituitary gland. Previous studies have led to the suspicion that such injections will cause tumors. The experiments will be repeated on a more extensive scale with both normal rats and animals from which the pituitary has been removed.

At the St. Louis University School of Medicine, a tracer study will be carried out on the effects of cortisone, the extremely scarce hormone from the adrenal glands which recently has been reported to relieve arthritis. The hormone will be tagged with radioactive carbon and traced the bodies of experimental animals. Apparently only about 10 per cent is excreted.

Sex Patterns In Human Society

Sex patterns in all human societies are learned rather than instinctive, said Dr. Ralph Linton of Columbia university, discussing the Kinsey report from the view-

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"We meet again." Seaman in The ILGWU Justice

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

Children are the hope of the country, the future citizens and pillars of the Nation, and as such, should be properly trained to take their due place in the new order of Society taking shape, said **Sardar Vallabhbhai** Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, laying the foundation stone of a Children's Centre at the Charni Road Gardens. Children's training should be imparted in an atmosphere which would help free growth and mind, Sardar Vallabhbhai observed.

Right in the midst of a pleasant garden, and with the sea only a few yards away, the pure and fragrant atmosphere would be a delightful place for children to play, the Sardar remarked. He hoped that similar recreational centres for children would be opened throughout the State. While Bombay could boast of big school buildings, he further stated, there was very little space for the children to play, and in that respect, their position was no better than that of animals kept in cages in a zoo.

Sardar Patel felt sorry that Shri B. G. Kher who had taken keen interest in the welfare of children all his life and who had planned the present centre for them, could not be present on the occasion owing to illness. He heartily congratulated the Dorab Tata and Ratan Tata Charities on donating Rupees Thirty Thousand and Rupees Twenty Thousand respectively for the books of the Library which was going to be one of the Sections of the Centre, which will comprise besides that, a Children's Museum and an Arts and Handicrafts Class. There will be many more amenities added step by step.

The Sardar said that he was very glad to lay the foundation stone of the Centre as it was something different from the work he was usually doing. "When we play with children our hearts become pure and we forget our age because the mind of the child is pure. The child does not come into contact with the evil things in life and is therefore the very incarnation of God", he observed.

Shri Morarji Desai, Home Minister, deputising for Shri B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, requesting Sardar Vallabhbhai to lay the foundation stone of the Centre made an earnest appeal to the citizens for funds. If any organisation interested in child welfare was prepared to take over the management of the Centre. Government would readily give a necessary grant-in-aid, he said. He hoped that this Centre would become a model, and that similar institutions would be set up in many parts of the city and State of Bombay.

Shri Kher sent the following message thanking Sardar Patel for laying the foundation stone of the Centre: "It is now over ten years since I have been actively connected with children's welfare work. During this time I have been and still am the President of the Balkan-ji-Bari, the biggest association working for child welfare in India. I am, therefore, so happy that the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is today laying the foundation stone of the Children's Centre in the Charni Road Gardens.

"There is a crying need in Bombay for a Children's Library and Museum. I have seen what is being done in other countries in this regard and even in our own country. I had seen an excellent Centre at Amreli where a large number of children come, meet, play games, and read. In Bombay a number of associations of women and children had realised the necessity of such a Centre.

"I wish and pray that this Centre may serve the cause of child welfare in the City of Bombay and also serve as a model for similar work in other parts of the State."

It was in the year 1947 when the Balkan-ji-Bari presented a Memorandum to the Education Minister of Bombay, expressing its ambitions and aspirations for starting such a Children's Centre. We congratulate the Government on making this beginning, and hope, will soon have a full-fledged and completely equipped Centre soon. The Balkan-ji-Bari will try and collect funds for the purpose; otherwise its humble services too will be available to the Government for the Children's cause.

A CHILDREN'S "MELA"

The Bhavnagar Balkan-ji-Bari, in co-operation with the Vadva Vyayam Mandir, organised a Children's "Mela", under the presidentship of Shri Gridharlal Kotak, Minister of the Saurashtra Government. Children had undergone physical training in the specially organised Summer Class, and received on the occasion, certificates to that effect. Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani, Vice-President, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, was also present at the function. Shri Harbhai Trivedi, President, and Shri Shamji Jamod, General Secretary deserve congratulations for its success.

Chowpatty Balkan-ji-Bari visited the Government House, and had a happy time at the sea-beach there. Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari organised the Show of "Ahooti" for collection of funds for the Unit. Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has arranged a Parents' Conference and is organising Workers' Training Class. It is also planning a children's tour in the near future.

HIS LUCKY CHOICE

"Will you stay up in the playroom and look after Sally this afternoon, John?" Mummie asked. "Because I shall be very busy."

Now, it was John's last half-holiday of the term, and he had planned to cycle to the railway bridge to collect train numbers. He needed only six new ones to win the Railway Numbers Prize for that term. So you can imagine how he wanted to say he could not.

But then he remembered how Mummie had turned off the radio and stopped listening to her favourite programme last night to explain those difficult sums to him so that he could do his homework, and not be kept in. So he said:

"All right. Let's go up and build a tower with your bricks, Sally." This was his little sister's favourite game.

After some time John heard voices downstairs, and presently Mummie came up with an elderly man he didn't know.

"This is Grandpa's great friend, Mr. Lang", she explained. "He's just home from Africa where he's been building a new railway."

"And you're the young man who gave up the chance of a prize for train numbers to look after your sister, and give your mother time to talk to me eh?" said Mr. Lang kindly.

"I didn't think you'd remembered about the competition, Mummie!" John exclaimed.

"Oh, yes," said Mummie. "That's why I was so pleased you chose to stay in; for I had planned to ask Mr. Lang to take you in his car now to the station. He will get someone to show you round the engine-sheds while he sees the stationmaster. Then he'll bring you back to tea."

You can guess that John took his train number book with him, too! And he got eight new numbers, so he won that prize after all.

EVERLASTING FIRE

A fire which was first lighted in 1790, almost 160 years ago—still burns in the fireplace of the Morris family at Saluda in North Carolina.

It has burned continuously all that time because the first Morris settler in the small mountain dwelling made a vow that the wood fire he kindled there in 1790 would "burn forever."

All through the years his descendants have fulfilled the vow, regarding it as a tradition which must be maintained. The present custodian of this strange family "legacy" is Mrs. Ida Owens, a widow, who has already asked her youngest son, Wendell, to keep the fire going when she has passed on. Mrs. Owens inherited the trust from her late uncle, Mr. William Morris, when he was 84.

The fire is regularly replenished with logs. Mrs. Owens says she regards it as a symbol of kindness and warmth and she welcomes friends and strangers for a chat beside this unique fire

THE RAINS CAME

The heavy rains that brought relief recently to wide areas of drought-stricken country in South Africa recall the extraordinary experience of the late General Sir Charles Warren when he was fixing the boundary, some years ago, from the Orange to the Vaal rivers.

During a persistent drought he lay down one night to sleep in the open and was awakened by a tremendous downpour of rain. After a while there was a slackening of the deluge, and he heard an extraordinary chorus of clicks, like the reports of the tinist of popguns, everywhere around him, continuously

Boys of the Kurla Balkanji-Bari Ca mp and their President, Shrimati Hardevi T. Gidwani.

He was so mystified that he got up, turned on a light, and beheld a marvel. Each click was caused by the sudden unfolding of a little blade of grass that, during the long drought, had been folded down in its sheath! The rain had enabled the blades to spring up from their imprisonment.

VERY TOUGH

After considerable experiment a new type of bookbinding has been produced which, it is said, it is almost impossible to damage.

A plastic material, impervious to either solid or liquid dirt, is stretched over the normal casing-boards, and no dust cover is needed.

THE PICE RACE

Here is an amusing team game for a party. Appoint an umpire and a starter, and arrange the other guests in two rows of equal numbers.

On the word "Go" the starter drops a pice into the hand of the first person in each team, who in turn passes it to his neighbour, and so on until the end person hands the pice to the umpire.

But the pice must be tipped into the palm of the hand and not touched by the fingers. If a person drops the pice his side must start again. The race is won by the team that first wins five runs.

SAGE SAW

The ladder is ascended step by step.

UNAFRAID

Bill was watching the village snoemaker at work.

"What is leather?" he asked.

"Hide", replied the shoemaker.

"Pardon?" said Bill, in a most surprised tone.

"Hide", repeated the shoe-maker. "The cow's outside."

"What if it is? I'm not afraid of a cow."

A BUSY TIME

The Post Office Savings Department received a letter the other day that said: "I am writing about a school savings book which my boy has lost. I have informed all Post Offices."

The G.P.O. wonder whether he has missed any of them: there are over 24,000!

NOT TOO CLEAR

The village blacksmith was imparting his knowledge to a young apprentice.

"I'll hold this iron on the anvil and when I nod my head you hit it with the hammer."

BALKAN-JI-BARI

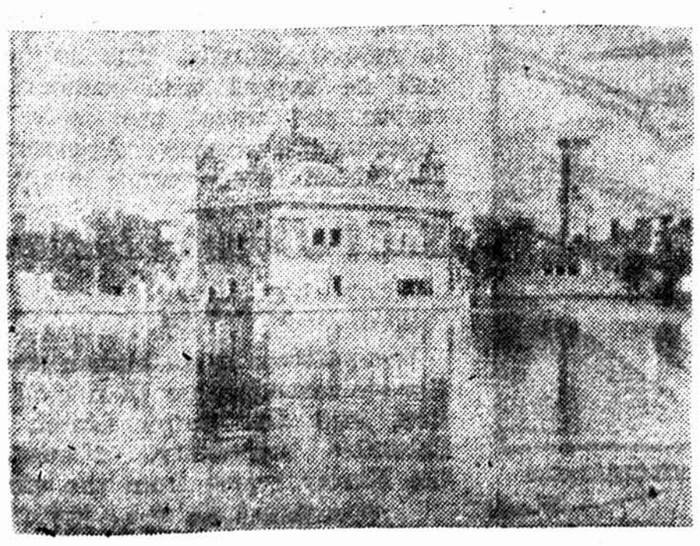
Every child feels proud to be a Member of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. So will you be when you join it.

Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21

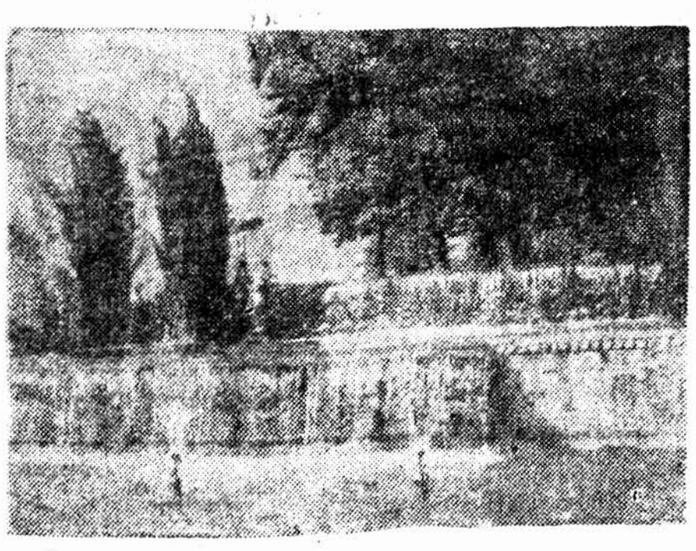
Dada will be pleased to hear from you: Write to him anything at any time at the above-mentioned address—Thanks in advance.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from your loving DADA.



Golden Temple, Amritsar.



Shalimar Garden, Shrinagar.

India And The Future Of South-East Asia

(Continued from page 6)

European trade and commerce, there was considerable movement of populations which introduced alien trading and middle-classes of business-men in a hostile native environment. The only influence of the West was more or less negative and acted through the leaven of a few European-educated intellectuals like Priti and Pridhi in Siam or Ho Chin Minh of Indo-China. On this simplified and feudal economic pattern and traditional loyalities, the impact of dislocation caused by the war, only accentuated the past jealousies and intensified the age-old race and class-conflicts. Population increased and agricultural production, the only economic activity of the area leaving aside Malyan tin and rubber decreased. We have it on the authority of Peterson:—'Population increased by 15% in the last twenty years, rice production in the whole area declined by 9% during the years and 1949." And so the whole region faces almost Famine-conditions. With this economic distress the racial conflicts between Malayas and Chinese and Indians and Siamese became more and more acute.

The scheme of a Malayan Federation had to be abandoned because of the difficulty of a Malayan nationality. In fact the whole problem of nationalities in S. E. Asia is a very complicated one.

Dual Nationality

Take the case of Malaya for instance. When the West took over Malaya was an undeveloped region till they discovered that the area was rich in tin and climatically suited for growing rubber, and rubber was a lucrative cash-crop because rubber and tin are so important for modern industry (esp. automobile) and the Western countries (including the US) were deficient in these things. So a whole mass-movement towards the exploitation of these resources began. Food crops were abandoned in favour of cash-crops; labour was imported, Tamils predominated the rubber-estates as plantation labour, and the Chinese moved in the tin-estates till Malaya became the greatest dollar-earner in the whole Commonwealth, and in these days of dollar-shortage a potential asset to the British Commonwealth. What happened in Malaya happened all over S. E. Asia. With the development of cash crops and mining and food exports, S. E. Asia saw a new process of fusion till it has now became a melting-pot. Chinese, Siamese, Indians, Burmans, and Europeans were thrown together. The impact of this racial fusion brought about the fall of traditional food-growing political and social structure. The old class-structure based upon a simple agrarian economy with its broad-based division of a rich paternal ruling minority and an all-obedient peasantry gave way to a rising middle-class. But the middle class in South-East Asia was strictly speaking not a national once, for instance, the middle-class in Malaya is Chinese and Indian, in Siam the lower-middle stratum of business is controlled by Indians. The extraneous element in the traditional social structure forced into it by the industrialisation of the region and the mass-movement of populations further aggravates the situation by claiming for itself a dual nationality, though now Prime Minister Nehru in a public statement advised the Indians in Malaya to stick to only one nationality. In fact the whole of S. E. Asia is feeling the birth-pangs of a new order of things, and the success of any policy would very much depend upon how far it helps the people of this region in so adjusting the whole comp'ex of politico-social relationships as to overcome the major problems of maintaining contacts, racial fusion, economic and politico-cultural conflicts.

Who is to initiate this policy of progressive social change? There is of course Australia on one hand, India and Pakistan on the other. Australia has her trade ties with the region, in fact a major part of the trade is carried on by Australian shipping. India on the other hand is absolutely dependent on S. E. Asian rice; the stakes for India in the whole struggle are rather high. A unsettled S. E. Asia means rice-famine in India. Australia has evinced a tendency of falling into the American sphere of influence; in fact Australian defence should better be integrated with the American one, so that the lead in policy should come to India. India has had considerable experience in her own national struggle of facing the same problems which face the countries of S. E. Asia.

Wanted New Policy

What would be a sensible policy? Let me start by saying what it is not. It cannot be based upon force only. No artificial unity forged by governments which do not enjoy the genuine confidence of the people like the British in Malaya or the French in Indo-China can ever do the trick. A. Bao Dai, if he fails to inspire a major section of the population, would only remain an insignificant force and of more use to Communism than otherwise, because he would become the focus of all resentment. The colonial powers may claim that walking-out of this area means a considerable threat to their own recovery programmes, for instance Malaya earns a good lot of dollars for Britain; the answer to that is that beng kicked out of the place would hardly aid their recovery. Only economic aid as proposed in the Spender Plan and thrashed out at the Sydney Conference would hardly be enough. Economic aid is not tantamount to economic recovery, and if economic aid is not used with a genuine desire to help the people to develop themselves but as a lever for certain political and economic ends, it is bound to do more harm than good in the long run. The danger is that the possibility offered by these undeveloped or underdeveloped areas may be captured by a few selfish and self-centred capitalists as a means of swelling their own profits. Nothing would be more disasterous than this, for the resentment would inevitably create an explosion, the like of which we saw in China.

In fact we need a bold policy not a policy of expediency, a policy based upon a genuine desire to help the backward people rather than a political bargain-counter of the Fourth Point. The keynote of this policy should be real co-operation and guidance and not a strait-jacket into which all the aspirations of the people are to be forced in.

No military-blocs, or armament programmes, or police-actions against Communist bandits would help for very long. The unrest that we see in this region is far more deep-rooted than a mere question of law and order, and a war of reprisals in this region would I,feel, throw this area into a turmoil for which the Democracies alone will be responsible, and India the greatest sufferer.

Fundamentally speaking, the problem is of a new order of things which would restore a sense of unity based upon social justice and fair play as well as provide the necessary means for economic and individual self-expression. Evidently this is hardly possible on the basis of mere economic aid, unless that economic aid is made to generate and help the forces of social change in transforming a backwater of civilization. On the other hand the Commonwealth policy which India seems to back is based upon helping anyone and everyone who raises the Communist skull-and-bones and goes against all change, however moderate.

Instead of getting the support of the progressive element who stand for social change and a more equitable and democratic political and economic order like the Vie Minh in Viet Nam, or the liberals in Siam, we are alienating this sentiment and forcing it to turn to Communism.

The Communists emerged in their present strong position because they managed to capture the leadership of the Resistence Movements over the whole of S. E. Asia (like the Congress io India) and became symbolsn national unity, liberation, and a predominant social purpose. Today too the great danger exists; the Anglo-Americans or other democratic forces by inadvertently backing mere colonial or anti-change puppets would lead to an identification of the democratic cause with a new type of feudal tyranny, and force all the progressive Left sentiment in S. E. Asia to the fold of Communism.

The Indian Prime Minister who claims to maintain Liberal and Left leanings should come out with a **more positive programme instead of this policy of masterly inactivity in a situation which might explode any minute and endanger our security. If India can recognise Communist China, it should, I feel, recognise Ho Chih Minh's government.**

Nehru's Vice-Counsul in Siam in a memorandum to Attlee had pointed out the futility of bolstering up Bao Dai, for it would entail an armed occupation of the whole area and yet we support the policy of arms shipments to Bao Dai; though India stands to support every move against colonial imperialism and stands for right of self-determination, yet we have no protest to make agains the British policy in Malaya. The cold war in this region would very soon become a shooting war if it has not already become one, and the countries which stand to lose most are India and Pakistan. India for her own security. I feel, should follow a more positive policy of backing all those forces which stand for social change and for a new economic and political order in a backward feudal and agricultural set-up.

Dynamic Minorities

Pandit Nehru seems to think that a few industrial plants or a flood of Anglo-American consumer goods would raise the standard of living and restore the faith of the masses by a new social mobility. Peace is essential to the region for any economic development or recovery, and no artificial mobility infused into a feudal oriental system through a few industrial plant can ever restore the faith of the masses in a pattern of political and social relationships which no longer seems to satisfy, is not the question. Whether Ho Chih Minh is a Communist because he was trained in Moscow and acted as a member of Borodin's Canton staff; the question is whether Ho Chih Minh stands for a more positive, a more dynamic and a more modern set of ideas than say Bao Dai or not. Malaya guerillas cannot be dismissed as bandits alone and suppressed by force; the difficulty is that their role in an ossified society seems to be more dynamic and attractive, and though they may be in a minority at the moment, yet these dynamic minorities have the power and the capacity for rousing the enthusiasm of a whole people because they serve a crying social need and mere force of arms cannot destroy them. Pandit Nehru seems to think that a policy based upon "wait and watch" is the best; he forgets that a negative approach to foreign policy is neither here nor there. It is this policy which seems to be heightening the local resentment against the Indians in the whole of South-East Asia; there is a movement for throwing out the Indians from Malaya and Siam. Under these conditions India can hardly afford to folow the dilatory tactics of Bevin. We need a more positive policy shorn of its rabidly anti-Communist animus, and based upon the needs and the structure of the situation.

Communism is not all Moscow-engineered; it springs from local conditions, from a political and social organisation which has become rigid, callous and exclusive and no longer affords the same opportunities for its members which it used to. To the people in Asia it is not a doctrinaire creed. It springs especialy in Asia from the crying need of the times, a vague expression of nationalist and liberal sentiments which are based upon ideas of social change. To the feudal minority, every idea of change is a scare and is dubbed as Communism.

FIRST STEP TOWARDS CURE OF LEPROSY

(Continued from Page 29)

nism, which operates only when they are in darkness. The timer not only stops but returns to zero whenever light is turned on. If at that time it has not run ong enough it does not start the reactions that result in flowering. It takes very little light to stop this timer less than a minute during the middle of a long night will prevent flowering of poinsettia or soya bean."

Temperature at night, as well as length of darkness, may be an important factor in plant blossoming, said Dr. F. W. Went of the California Institute of Technology.

Although the great sea mammals diverged from the family line at least 100,000,000 years ago, blood analysis reveals the secret of their ancestry, say Drs. Alan Boyden and Douglas Gemeroy of Rutgers university.

They compared the blood serum of whales with those of 15 other order of mammals, obtained from more than 40 co-operating nstitutions all over the world. They found no similarity with such diverse creatures as the armadillo, bat, elephant or seal. But, on the other hand, they found there was a resemblance—which could be explained only by common ancestry —with cows, sheep, deer and pigs.

An unidentified substance in powdered thyroid gland may be a potent factor in abnormal growth patterns, according to experiments reported by Drs. Sidney Mittler and Robert H. Herman of the Illinois Institute of Technology.

This was found by exposing onion roots to various concentrations of this powder It had somewhat the same effects as colchichine, the extract from the european crocus which is the best-known changer of cell heredity. The experiments showed that the unidentified agent could not be thyroxine, most potent of the thyroid hormones.

Let us talk it over—

IF the problem of refugee rehabilitation is of political importance in the sense that rehabilitation will make for peace and stop the drain on the nation's finances, the problem of rehabilitating women refugees is certainly of social significance.

Thousands of women bereft of the support and protection of a father or husband are forced to live in a place whose climate, customs, language and even food are so different from their's. Settling in such unfamiliar, surroundings is not easy even in normal times while the difficulty of doing so increases many-fold when the settlers have come with no material possessions whatever. Lack of education in majority of these women makes their resettlement all the more difficult. For, with education one comes to acquire adaptibility and self-reliance, advantages that are denied to these women. It is also a universally proved fact that woman is more conservative than man in matters of food, clothes and customs. Therefore she takes longer to get acclamatised to a foreign place. The urge for bread has driven man to fresh fields and pastures new since beginning of human life and so in a way it is ingrained in him. But not so with the woman.

Whenever she went to unfamiliar lands it was following in the footsteps of her man and even so she tried to create a miniature of the old world left behind in her new home. In contrast to this woman, the refugee woman has been driven to a new place along with hundreds of other miserables like her but without a near or dear relation. Where's then the question of making a home? She is a lonely soul borne by the human tide which crossed over the border of the newly created State of Pakistan. Her immediate problem of food, clothing and shelter has become the responsibility of the Government and charitable institutions. But that is only a stop-gap arrangement as she cannot live on charity all her life for "that is not possible and, more important, that is not desirable. Living on doles, apart from being humiliating, hampers one's growth and development. This refugee woman, as you know, is representative of different classes of women, young and old, widowed and orphaned, single and with small children Had they all been old women or small kids, the problem of caring for them would have been simplified to a degree but as they comprise of varying age groups between five and fifty, their rehabilitation becomes a many-sided problem. The very young have to be brought up and educated, the adults to be protected and married off, and the old ones to be looked after and provided with some occupation lest empty minds make Devil's workshop.

Obviously, it was out of deep concern for the future of these unfortunate that Sardar Patel pointed out to them (rather in an unguarded moment, one fears) the path of service and self-help which are so ideally combined in the nursing profession The Sardar, in his recent visit to Bombay made an appeal for more and better nurses on the occasion of the Jubilee-celebration of the Harkishondas Hospital and observed that nursing was a fitting occupation for the widow and the woman without other means of support How an observation like this which will only perpetuate the stigma attached to the noble profession in India slipped from the lips of a shrewd leader like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is a bit difficult to understand. And perhaps it is not. It was during his stay in the city that a delegation of women refugees had called on him to voice their protest against the stoppage of free rations ordered by the Bombay Government. Could it be that the thought of their re-settlement was uppermost in his mind and his remarks were merely a projection of the inner workings of his mind?

After all, the nursing profession has a unique advantage of earning while you learn, an aspect which takes on a pronounced significance in relation to the problem of refugee women's rehabilitation which must be handled with imagination and realism. The approach suggested by the Sardar is realistic and the Sardar is nothing if not a hard realist. It is for this reason, however, that Sardar Patel should elaborate on the views expressed by him otherwise he shall have done a harm to the cause of nursing profession, though unwittingly!

Leela

All frills and flounces. Dorothy Lamour at London Palladium rehearsal.

'ONE WORLD' OF INDIAN CULTURE

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(Continued from Page 6)

cry of Pan-Islamism, as nation to nation our relations with them are cordial. This cordiality on both sides is unmixed, for both sides realise that neither has only political ambition against the other.

Indo-Pak Relations

That leads me to the delicate question of Indo-Pakistan relations. Unfortunately, India and Pakistan are in the position of limbs of the same living organism torn asunder by force. The relations, except during the last fortnight when there has been a turn for the better, could not be characterised as very cordial.

But India and Pakistan both need each other. India has no ambitions against Pakistan, nor does it covet re-union with it.

I hope it will soon be realised by Pakistan that an attempt to establish a theocratic or a communal State in the present world is scarcely a beneficial proposition. Once this is realised, our relations with Pakistan will be stabilised, and both nations will in their mutual strength emerge powerful.

In all these difficulties, and in spite of them, we secured stability. That we owe to the Father of the Nations who built up the steel frame of the Congress Party which took over power from Great Britain. The Congress Party today governs India and all its States. It carried the confidence of an overwhelming mass of the people. In view of the uncertain conditions which prevail over half the world, India hopes to retain its stability in the coming crisis. India's stability is as much due to her internal strength as to the extraordinary manner in which we parted from Great Britain. From August 15, 1947, the feeling against Great Britain was very, very bitter.

Commonwealth Family

We became a free Dominion; we have now become a Republic. The British monarch is no longer the head of our State and yet India is a part of the Commonwealth of Nations.

But at no time as at present in the history of our countries have the relations between the people of Britain and the people of India been so cordial. The Commonwealth of Nations is no longer a Commonwealth of the White people. It is a World Federation founded on freedom and mutual confidence, with India as a partner.

The mutual relations between its members have improved considerably; and in the future the Commonwealth, comprising nations in all the four Continents, will play an important part in solving the problem of the day.

India has no quarrel with USSR either, though we are afraid of it. But it would be untrue to say that I am happy with its performances.

I don't like the activities of the Communist Party in India. I don't like Communism at our door. I have grave apprehensions about its future intentions about India. Speaking for myself, I dislike Communism; for I find in it a menace to all the values which, as an Indian, I hold dear as life—why, above life itself. In any war, if it comes, I would be surprised if we —are on the same side with the USSR.

Indo-U. S. Relations

The relations of USA and India are very peculiar. India, during her struggle for freedom, had in USA a staunch friend and supporter. After the last war, India was almost affectionate in her attitude towards the States; USA is the leader of the democratic world of which we are the younger member though not the least. India looks to the United States for strength; for we can only develop our economic resources with American aid. We want no doles but we want America's sympathetic help in letting us help ourselves. I found any amount of goodwill towards India in America. **It is in the highest interest of both the countries and world peace that the two great democracies, one great in its present power, the other equally great in its potential, should face difficulties before them hand-in-hand.** But in order to secure this comradeship and put it on a firm basis the two countries must come nearer to each other and understand each other. The United States must be prepared to accept us as we are. We are highly suspicious of imperialistic designs; our social and economic problems are different from America's and we must solve them in our characteristic way.

The only other aspect is that of UNO. We have faith in UNO and the great idea which underlies it, though we may not agree sometimes with its approach.

India like the United States, sees in it, in spite of its weakness, the sole instrument of world redemption for the moment. But UNO will have to go a long way before it fulfils its destiny. UNO came into existence to maintain world peace. Is it prepared to do so?

If it is, then it must redefine war and aggression.. Does war mean one country marching its armies into another or does it also include a Member nation arming the nationals of another Member nation to overturn its Government?

The technique of waging war has changed. Man's conception of it has stood still. If 20 men march with guns into the territory of another nation, it is aggression and war. But is it not a war, if millions worth propaganda agencies and heavy armaments are placed at the disposal of subversive elements in a Member nation to overthrow its Government in the interests of Government supplying them? Is this a revolution? If it is, is it not war? War cannot be outlawed without outlawing collective violence, by whatever name it is called.

Mahatma And U. N. O.

Unless the members of the UNO set their face against violence, whatever be its nature, the threat of Communism cannot be met. When Gandhiji, the Master, gave to the world a new technique in the shape of non-violence, he gave a message of world peace. Under the inspiration of that message we won our freedom; that message we should all try to translate into international activity. That is the only foreign policy which can save humanity; collective violence, direct or indirect, open or covered, must be banished from the affairs of man.

MANGO RECIPES

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SAVOURY CHUTNEY

For making this chutney keep the following ingredients ready. ½lb. gram dal, 1 medium size raw mango, 2 handfuls of fresh grated cocoanut or copra, 5 red dried chillies, a bunch of coriander leaves, ½ cup sweet oil, rai, hing, zhira, turmeric powder, a little sugar and salt to taste.

First pick the gram dal and keep it soaked in cold water for a couple of hours. Drain the water and lightly crush it on stone. Remove skin of mango and grate. Add to the dal and mix well. Throw in the salt and sugar. Now heat the oil and add the massala to it while hot, adding the red chillies in the end. Remove from fire and pour on the dal. Allow to cool and then mix properly. Sprinkle grated cocoanut and finely chopped coriander leaves on top and serve. Goes well with sweets or puris.

* *

SWEET PICKLES

Take two green mangoes. See that the fruit is fresh and sour. Wash well. Now skin the raw mangoes removing the stone. Cut into one inch thick long pieces. Keep ready 4 ounces of jaggery, 1 teaspoonful menthi fried in oil and made into powder.

Heat 2 tablespoonfuls of sweet oil in thick-bottomed stainless steel pan. Add a little of rai, hing and turmeric powder to the oil and throw in the sliced mango. Cover the pan and cook for a minute or so on slow fire. Afterwards add jaggery, breaking the lump and pour half a cup of water. Cover again and cook till the mango slices are soft but not over-cooked. Add menthi powder and salt and chilli powder according to taste. Remove from fire and when cool bottle. It remains good for four to five days.

"DEMOCRATIC SECTORS OF BERLIN"

The Magistrate of the Communist controlled East sector of Berlin has put new signs at the boundaries of the zone. One sign tells you that you are leaving the American sector and the sign tells the traveller that he is at the "Beginning of the democratic" sector of Berlin.

HOW RUSSIA EDUCATES HER PEOPLE

Kalinin's Book Reveals Many Interesting Facts

M. I. KALININ ON COMMUNIST EDUCATION (Moscow Foreign Publication)

THE VISION OF INDIA By Sisir Kumar Mitra (Jaico Books Publication)

MIKHAIL Ivanovich Kalinin, who rose to the position of the Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., was only a lathe operator, a manual labourer for about thirty years. Born of the labour class he worked shoulder to shoulder with Lenin and Stalin and has been one of the architects of what Russia is today. As a result of the interested propaganda by the bourgeois press Indians, till recently at any rate, were under the impression that Russia was not at all a decent civilized nation. Communism, particularly of the Russian brand, was supposed to be the negation of culture and Russia is supposed to be sometimes either a paradise or the region of infirmal beings. Worst prejudices prevailed even now in regard to the cultural and artistic abilities of Russian leaders. But all this is due to the absence of first hand information about Russia. Russian publications for the English reading public are now on the increase.

THIS book containing a selection a speeches made by M.I. Kalinin between 1926-1945 concerning Communist Education is thought provoking. One is sure to read this book with profit. The intensely practical bias that is given to education in Russia and the emphasis upon the dignity of mannual labour, ove, friendship, honesty, love of the socialist motherland are worthy of emulation by any progressive people. Here is the common ground between the Communistic system of society and other systems the world over. Russian system of education gives much importance to the indoctrination of mature minds with Marxism—Leninism. But it won't advocate a mere theoretical teaching of the same when the mind is not yet prepared to assimilate the phylosophy. Communism is not what is merely said in "DAS CAPITAL" or the works of Lenin or Stalin. It is more a practical way of solving human problems. It is scientific and pragmatic. The teaching of the history of C.P.S.U.B. should help solution of Social Political, and Ethical problems. A true Communist is not one who has memorized from cover to cover the works of Marx or Lenin or Stalin.

IT is a creative approach to the dynamic situations of human life in modern conditions. But this does not mean that a theoretical mastery of Communism should be discouraged. On the contrary they should be studied only with a view to practical application of their principles, not mechanically but dynamically and creatively. Communism is too serious for a mere stndy as an intellectual pastime

There are, besides these penetrating observations, sound advice to teachers in the book. Teachers are held in great respect in Russia, because it is they who hold the key to the destiny of Communist Russia, its intellectua and ethical status. Dull and mechanical method of instruction is deprecated whereas a creative and conscious approach to the problem of individual pupil is appreciated.

The study of the history of both Russia and other nations is not outlawed in Russia. The approach to history of the pre-revolutionary Russia and other nations is what matters. A Communist needs to equip himself with wide and varied language particularly if he is an "Agitator" or a Propagandist. Each one is required to specialize oneself in some manual or intellectual occupation with a genera background of knowledge whose profundity varies according to inclinations and opportunities.

RUSSIA now abounds with museums and librar.es. Almost every single Russian, great artist or a poet, has a museum built as a fruitful testimony to his greatness and service to the nation.

At the beginning of 1939 the U.S.S.R. had 240,765 libraries, comprising 442,203,800 books. The Salty Kov-Shehedrin State Public Library in Leningrad alone has had 3.2 times as many books as the Prussian State Library in Berlin· The works of Aristotle, Voltaire, Diderol, Helvetius, Holbach, Spinoza, Descartes, Democritus, Feurback, Darwin, Newton, Einstein, Mendelevyev, Mechioveh were published in editions numbering tens and hundreds of thousands of copies. World Classics like "Byron, Belzac, Heine, Goethe, Hugo, Dickens, Zola, Manpessant, Romain Rolland, Cervantes, Avolle France, Shakespeare and Schiller were published in editions totalling millions.

The book abounds pregnant and wise sayings applicable to at peoples without distinctions of political creeds. The lectures are mostly delivered to members of the Komsomal organization (i.e. Youth Organization preparing its members to become full fledged communists). The style even in translation smacks of sincerity.

If Communism is not the last word on human devices for a better living a better phylosophy it must be so for two reasons. One is the liability of Communism being used as a means for individualist and collective agrandisement. Communism and Islam are of the same Centre. In their singleness of purpose and uncompromising spirit they are one. But since the one is spiritual and the other materialistic they are at antipodes. Used well they may do good. But used ill, they are liable to be relegated to the limbo of discarded superstitions. The cure for the present malaise perhaps lies in neither political nor social solutions. It is the individual tha needs a check up in his spiritualist core. Democracy gives importance to the individual and hence to subjecticism and in therefore the harbinger of a heaven by new world

THE VISION OF INDIA

The Vision of India by Sisir Kumar Mitra is a powerful treatise rather an ensamble of essays on the glory of India's past and her present potentialities for saving mankind from the dark forces of informal region to which it has become an easy prey in the 20th century by trusting itself to pure materialism. It is a collection of essays written by the brilliant inmate of Sri Aurobindo's ashram at various times and are called under about 10 chapters. Each of the earlier chapters needs careful and critical study both for the startling information it gives about the greatness of India in scientific and enthrals purmites, and for the remarkable insight revealed.

The first chapter gives a new division of India's cultural history into (a) The age of the spirit (the period of Veda and Upanishads). (b) The age of Dharma (the times of Ramayana and Mahabharat. the Buddha and his influences). (c) The Classical age (an age of all-round expression of the creative genius of India). (d) Preparation for a new age. (e) The problem of man's spiritual perfection.

The interpretation of history is of course spiritualist. A mere mention of the other chapters may be sufficient to give a clue to the importance of the subjects. India Is One, Akbar The Unifier, Sri Aurobindo and Indian Polity, The Vision of Ajanta, Indian Cultural Empire, Early Contacts of India with Islam, The Future of India, Towards New India, are some of the titles. New facts with a new approach which is essentially spiritualistic, has made the book highly interesting and instructive. On the whole it is a splendid exposition, truly, an enchanting romance. It is a search for the "TRUE TRUTH" glimpsed by the "VERY GOD" of the present world Sri Aurobindo. The phylosophy of Sri Aurobindo is popularly believed to be difficult of mastering. The Chapter concerning Aurobindo is revealing and helpful for a study of Aurobindo's other works.

So Aurobindo has become an institution (perhaps more). His prophetic saying that "As there has been established on earth a mental consciousness and power which shapes a race of mental beings and takes up into itself all of earth by nature that is ready for the change, so now there will be established on earth agnostic consciousness and power which will shape a race of gnostic spiritua beings and take up into tself all of earth-nature that is ready for this new transformation", has inspired the thought of the book althrough. The philistine complacency of the decadent democracies of the present times needs to be examined from two sides, that from the point of view of social justice and scientific determinism and that from the point of view of true spirituality. Hence both the books are recommended for impartial thinkers.

How Wise Are Wild Animals?

(Continued from Page 5)

is not an individual trait. What one does, the species does. If a marsh-nesting bird builds up its nest to keep its eggs above the raising water, all members of the same species do the same thing.

In a great many ways, however. a wild animal's life seems to parallel our own. It demonstrates emotionalism, fear, love, jealousy, anger, joy and curiosity. Animals may form local attachments, sometimes, great friendships. They demonstrate wide variations in intellect, but since they speak no language the medium by which we impart and gain knowledge is absent. Nature looks after them.

When a young bird leaves its nest, it already knows how to fly. All it needs is flight feathers and muscle. Nobody taught the young cuckoo how to simulate a twig. The necessary motor impulses are born with it, and the approach of an enemy throws them into action.

Soon after young birds get their eyes open they show fear. The precocious kinds have fear while they still are in the egg. A baby rail is full of fear the minute it has kicked itself out of the shell. Young bitterns hiss and defensively trust out their bills as soon as their natal down is dry

Turkeys still retain many of their wild instincts. When the old turkey gives the danger signal, the youn . darting from under her, take cover in the neighbouring grass, leaving her free to decoy the enemy. And they had no schooling in these tactics.

Wild animals do not require instructions in parental duties and parents do not, apparently communicate information to their young, but their example stimulates the desire of the young to imitate. Invariably, too, the young of a wild animal thrives better under the care of its parents than when provided for by human agencies.

It is commonplace to hear the expression' 'teaching its young to fly". But young birds always know how to fly. When a hen scratches for her chicks, she is not teaching them anything but merely providing them with food. They themselves were born with the instinct to scratch. And in this system of living and doing by instinct or inherited knowledge, we observe evidence of much wisdom. Trial and error still is going on with the individuals of a species. Those that make the fewest errors survive and transmit the successes, as inherited traits, to succeeding generations. — N. N. F.

FIRST STEP TOWARDS CURE OF LEPROSY

(Continued from Page 25)

point of the anthropologist.

"Man," he said, "is an anthropoid ape trying to live like a termite.

"The evolution of mammals has been characterized by ever-increasing sacrifice of instinct to learning ability. By the time primates emerged, instinctive behaviour seems to have been reduced to a minimum while the instincts which survived were of the simplest sort. They were related to the behaviour necessary to the individual's surviva in the earliest stages of existence before he had time to learn. At the human level, it seems exceedingly doubtful whether there are any instincts which are operative after infancy. All Human beings owe most of their behaviour to instruction by or imitation of other individuals."

Plants keep time in the dark. They have an extremely acurate time sense of some sort which operates during the night and is suspended during the day, Drs. H. A. Borthwick, M. W. Parker and S. B. Hendricks of the Department o Agriculture's Bureau of Plant Industry said at an American Association for the Advancement of Science meeting here sometime back.

Nearly 30 years ago, two department of agriculture botanists discovered that flowering, and to some extent growth, of plants could be regulated by relative length of day and night. This principle, known as photoperiodism, has long since become of great importance to the greenhouse industry: but, Dr. Borthwick said, nobody ever has been able to explain it. Efforts. o get at the bottom of the phenomenon, however. have turned up some curious facts.

"Plants," Dr. Borthwick said. "apparently have a timing mecha-

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Culture Through The Ages

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(Continued from Page 23)

different, without manipulation, without the power that kills, without the loss of innocence that deprives us of spontaneity.' Finally, she believes that 'enough of the American people are committed to the importance of freedom that comes by knowledge and understanding rather than from coercion, fixed authority or final revelation.' From my own observations of the American people I believe that this is true and it explains the indifference to culture, in Mr. Dawson's and Mr. Eliot's sense, that is characteristic of the typical American citizen. He would rather be a Samoan than a poet or a mystic, and his choice is based on a knowledge and understanding of the alternatives.

I suspect that the valid criticism of this social philosophy is not theological, but teleological. Mankind has not suffered passion and intensity and tragedy for any immediate gain, but because such suffering has developed his powers of apprehension and comprehension—his consciousness, in short. Christopher Dawson concludes his book with an admission of this kind. 'All the importance of these centuries. . .is not to be found in the external order they created or attempted to create but in the internal change they brought about in the soul of Western man—a change which can never be entirely undone except by the total negation or destruction of Western man himself.' He is not at all explicit about the nature of this 'internal change'. In his earlier books, particularly in The Age of the Gods, he has shown how the great stages of world culture are linked with changes in man's vision of Reality. These latter changes are the essential steps in human evolution; if they had not occurred, we should still be anthropoid apes. According to the Christian religion, man has to suffer to gain the kingdom of Heaven; in a similar and very physical sense, man has to suffer to gain extension of sensibility, refinement of consciousness, intelligence itself. Without such faculties, we should never have made our conquests of the forces of nature—we should have remained at the brutish level of existence. There is a real danger that, in rejecting suffering, in avoiding complicated religious and aesthetic feelings, we may take a turn which will lead mankind downwards on the path of evolution.

The discussion of such generalities has given the reader very little idea to the detailed contents of these two outstanding books. I ought to explain, therefore, that in the main Margaret Mead is concerned with the harmonies and disharmonies arising out of human sexual differences, with the basic regularities in human sex development, and with the causes of the deviations and distortions which produce so much unhappiness in modern society. She is also very much concerned with the problem of applying to the complex culture of America the many lessons she has learned from her study of the primitive communities of the Pacific Islands. She has a very important chapter on the problems of marriage and divorce, ending with a plea for the removal of the stigma of failure and of sin which the existing divorce laws impose. It is a book, not of vague generalisations, but of practical advice based on wide experience; and it should be read by all conscientious teachers and parents. It should also be read by all philosophers of history.

Christopher Dawson's book is, in a real sense not often implied by the word, illuminating, for its subject, as I have already mentioned, is the Dark Ages, and so clear is the sense of organic continuity which he gives us that the epithet no longer seems appropriate. Half way through the book we emerge into the more familiar feudal world, and are given chapters on 'Chivalry and the Courtly Culture', 'Commune and Gild', and 'School and University'. The book concludes with a discussion of 'Mediaeval Religion and Popular Culture'. Many particularly fascinating pages are devoted to the iturgy as a cultural factor. Briefly, Mr. Dawson's theory is that the classical tradition of poetry would not have survived the fall of the Empire, had it not been preserved in the new liturgical poetry of which St. Ambrose of Milan was the originator.

This generous appreciation of liturgical poetry, which is thoroughly justified, unfortunately contrasts with a somewhat scurvy treatment of the troubadours, who are dismissed as representatives of 'a purely cultural movement in the narrower sense of the word'. But if the liturgy was the life-line of poetry between the sixth and the tenth centuries, then just in the same way the court poetry served the same purpose from the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries. I seems that Mr. Dawson is less than just to this remarkable iterature simply because it was a secular and often heretical development. But there is no doubt about its significance for the future development of European literature, as Robert Curtius has recently shown. But these are minor quarrels with a book that, as a whole, inspires the greatest respect and carries unquestioning consent. Together with its companion volume, Religion and Culture, it constitutes one of the major contributions to historiography in our time.

Windsors On Way To England

Seen aboard the s.s. "QUEEN MARY," as she sailed from New York for England, are the DUKE and DUCHESS OF WINDSOR. They spent a vacation at the famous resort Greenbrier Hotel in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

SCIENTISTS RACING AGAINST DESTRUCTION

(Continued from Page 24)

heat engines. But then he says:

"When we have used up our coal and oil, exploited our available land with intensive farming and trebled our population, can we then call on the sun to give us still more means to satisfy our ever increasing demands for food, fuel and power?

"The answer is yes."

Significantly, the italics are the professor's.

BEHIND FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN UNITED STATES

(Continued from Page 3)

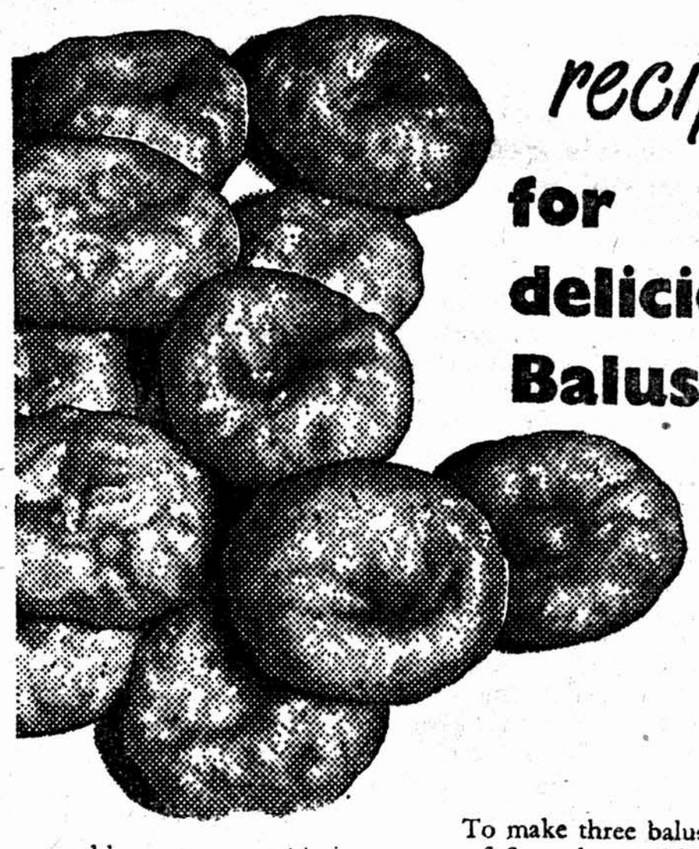
United States of Indonesia. A Moslem. Uses no first name but is sometimes given the title "Achmed." Exiled by the Dutch in 1927 for nationalist agitation, Returned but was again exiled until Japanese brought him back in 1942. The Dutch charged that Soekarno collaborated with the Japanese during the occupation; his defense was that he was promoting nationalism against the ay of deliverance. He is not considered brilliant, but he seems to have the faculty for picking good advisers and listening to them. A great orator, he is important inspirationally at a revolutionary symbol

THAKIN NU, 40, Premier of Burma. An ardent nationalist who faces heavy ods in his efforts to unite a country torn by a four cornered civil war. A poet, playwright and student of Buddhist philosophy. One of many brilliant Asiatics drawn into politics by the struggle for freedom, he helped bring independence to Burma. Formerly he was a Marxist. But faced with chaos within and fearing Communist China without, he has modified his Socialist policies and openly courts the favor of the Uunited States which could help him rebuild his nations' shattered economy. His present position with the Burmese is similar to that of Nehru with the Indians

LUANG PRIBUL SONGGRAM, 52, Premier of Thailand, tough, wily and successful is a militarist with a record of political ups and downs, and of authoritarian tendencies when in power. He gained control in Bangkok before the war, set up a regimented, supernationalist regime and showed a marked friendliness toward the Japanese. After Pearl Harbor, Pribul put up a token resis tance to the Japanese, then remaince to rule under the invaders. Ousted in 1944 he regained the premirship by a group of supporters in 1947. To make himself acceptable to Western Powers, he has dropped some of his totalitarian proclivities, but he still operates a loose dictatorship.

ELPIDIO QUIRINO, 59, President of the Republic of the Philippines. Conscious of his role of leadership and would like to extend it by his sponsorship of the proposed Asiatic Union, which has the blessing if not the actual backing of the American State Department. But at home he is faced with the difficult problems of insuring order and bolstering his country's shaky economy. Son of a small town jail warden. A congressman, Senator and Cabinet member in the Commonwealth. After the war he became Manuel Roxas' running mate and then succeeded to the Presidency when Roxas died. An easy going man who tries to please all factions.

Try this DALDA recipe for delicious Balushahis



To make three balushahis, rub 2 tablespoons of Dalda into 1 cup of flour thoroughly, and prepare dough. Shape into flat rounds and dent in centre. Heat Dalda for deep frying, and remove from fire. Slip in rounds. When Dalda stops simmering, replace pan on fire. Continue to remove and replace pan till rounds are bloated and evenly browned. Next, place rounds on a perforated plate, coat with thick hot syrup and cool.

Dalda, being a pure vegetable fat, can withstand prolonged cooking—it allows foods time to cook properly right through.

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'CONVERSATIONS ON THE HIGHEST LEVEL'

Stampone in the Army Times

Our Values Of Life

(Continued from Page 2)

lasted for so many years. All classes and races of people have come to regard money as the plasm of life. Its origin dates back to very anterior times when man had not the knowledge of it at all. He found the necessities of life by exchanging things known as 'barter' which is even today working in certain parts of the world. The Pathans of our Frontier Province are reputed for bargaining things for things. Money—metal or paper—is of little value to them in their own parts.

But, for the world at large the barter soon failed to provide sufficient environment for the progress of new ideas of commerce. Merchandise was beginning to stretch its arms across the seas to far corners of the globe and more opportunities came forth for clearcut transactions. This gave birth to the universal value—money.

Another ancient value of mankind was the preservation of things. Man acquired by right or might—acquirement was a pre-requisite to existence. Then came the idea of ownership and landlordism. The might of a chieftain was often measured by the acres of land in his possession or the number of men he could feed and command. The biggest owner easily assumed the headship of his sorroundings and the power he wielded was in direct proportion to his wealth. Nothing else counted. Nothing else was there to bind his men to him. That fabulous army of King Darins Codomandus of Persia which fled before Alexander's men, prove this. Darins, perhaps, had the largest army at the time. Yet, his men were mercenaries, marching any number of miles for what they were paid, but never raising even a cry against the foes. The value cherished by Darins was riches and nothing else.

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The value of money fluctuates. To meet the flood of commercial enterprise more money is required; and a shortage of metal throws paper currency into the field. During wars money becomes armaments. Production of civilian necessities is curtailed. With their demand increasing every day, the value of money which helps us by them, rises.

Beyond all, life is a sacred value for man and beast and all living beings. In the laws governing a nation the life of the individual is given supreme importance. Its charge is entrusted to the State as a whole. Every person should be let to live naturally and die naturally. Murder and suicide are capital crimes liable to capital punishments. The importance of life as a value is an instinct in all beings.

The value of morals is age-old. There is no distinction in this sphere from man to man. All faiths emphasize the good of leading a moral life. Nevertheless, these many morals remain in the books, and preachers 'who practice too' are scarce nowadays It is serious dispute whether the preaching of morals itself retards their practice. Yet, there is no dearth of consciousness of morals. Even our cinemas and novels do continually prate about the preservation of morals and adherence to them. Consequently one finds that in this effort the cinemas and novels shuffle undue importance to the vagaries of immorality. In the act of doing a good deed the purpose is forgotten and the very thing that is to be avoided gains the emphasis!

Man needs to be forced into a moral life while immorality is an instinct in him in the light of the moral standards adopted by religion. Given a choice between moral and immoral life most men of the common rut are rather attracted by the latter, the one which lures and pleases but which is the latent evil. They look at morality which is very much mistaken for puritanism, as a vampire sucking at the blood of priests. This effect can be naturally expected when religion itself exaggerates the little, even harmless pleasures of life as immoral! The conflict arises as to whether morality or immorality is value! But, the error, it can be seen is in the diffusion of ideas. Morals wear by the passage of time. Their interpretation changes. Still the intrinsic value of morals cannot diminish.

Then, love and sexual jealousy are values. The element of love is priced very higher. Any man or woman expects an exclusive right in the matter of sexual affection with his or her partner. Often such persons are themselves not what they require others to be. Too many rigid conditions on sexual relation defeat their purpose; and sexual life is prone to all sorts of abuses. Further, love affairs lead to quarrels and sometimes culminate in deaths. Rival lovers do away with each other. Disappointment in love becomes such a soreness that suicide is resorted to. One can see that here life is less value than love!

Again faith and virginity of lovers are looked upon as essentials to marriage. This is only an ideal—it has scarcely endured practice. They are not too many among lovers whose faith or virginity is quite unblemished. Purity in this matter has its own limits as long as man is made of flesh and blood. It is a vain quest after something which is not so important as it is made out to be.

This value or virginity is the sole basis for connubial life among some. Among some others it is better to marry a woman who has born a child already and established her fertility for bearing.

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Feminine pulchritude is another modern value. Perhaps, it is here that the interests of all young people converge. Beauty is value for both the possessor and the possessed. And for this reason, it has led to tireless competition of late. Anything under the sun is being merited and spoken of in terms of its appearance. Personal charm is the climax of power and influence

Religion has been an eternal value to one and all of us and will ever be so, despite the frantic efforts of some who are busy disclaiming it. Man has apparently forgotten the true elements religion is made of. Nothing can be simpler to the understanding of man than the simple tenets of religion. The founders of different faiths, whoever they may be, meant their respective catechisms to be of the highest value. simple as they are. Hence is God, the highest conception of seers, the highest value for all religious men.

But to the Communist preachers, irreligion is value. The essence of value is the same, though ideals differ. The amount of belief is the same, though the personalities worshipped differ. Where others worship God, the Communists worship Marx, Lenin and Stalin—Communism is their religion, and as such, it is of the highest value for them.

Even the Communists, who are nonconformists in everything else, agree to one thing—the value of industriousness. Without it, men and women and even the animal kingdom will perish—Industriousness is compatible with any mode of life—even with the much advertised Socialism In fact, industriousness is at the root of prosperity. It is not like religion or morals. Men do not die if they neglect their religion or morals. But, if a man lacks in industriousness, there is little life left for him. It is indispensable for gaining our ends—whether livelihood, pleasure or the quest of knowledge.

Abstemiousness is a value among ascetics; perseverence, among inventors; valour, among warriors, and so on and so forth. It is time now the Russians say that being born a Russian is a value, but for those exiles who furnish an altogether different opinion

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Values of life are judged by the force of collective opinion. They are the products of so many schools of thought; and each of us belongs to one such school or other in his own little way. Yet, history records rare exceptions of singular values of individuals whose 'footprints on the sands of time' are rather deep and lasting. Thus a bottle of wine and a woman beside was the value of life for Omar Quayyam, the Persian philosopher.

Napoleon pinned his value on power. To him power was the touchstone where almost any body was put to the test. It was the salt of his life. The thought of power swayed even the thought of his precious life. Without it, such a person was as nought as dead.

Though the values of life are as many as the stitches on your coat, their usefulness lies on your choice of them.

Man Behind 'Red' A-Bomb

(Continued from Page 2)

sedate Cambridge, sometimes fused the entire electrical supply. Awestruck students and research workers called him "The Mad Mullah."

The British Government was also impressed. It built him a dol. 200,000 shock-proof laboratory,the Mond Low Temperature Research Laboratory.

On its wall, Kapitza asked that the figure of a crocdile be carved, the only animal which does not look backwards. For Kaptiza, the crocodile was the symbol of science.

Kapitza, himself, pressed forward. Faced with the problem of his magnetic apparatus which constantly threatened to blow up, he had to find a new way of cooling it besides using liquid hydrogen. He did, and became the first scientist to find a method for making liquid helium in quantity, a discovery of no small importance to the future history of power.

Constantly publishing his brilliant papers on the sources of physical energy, Kapitza in 1931 finally received an honour few Englishmen attain, almost never a foreigner. He was elected a member of Britain's Royal Society, to the company of his master and patron, Lord Rutherford.

Yet just three years later, Kapitza was to leave England for Russia, never to see English soil again!

The facts of how this came about are not yet clear. It is certain, however, that Kapitza, prior to 1934 had made several annual holiday trips to his birthplace in Russia, probably by invitation of the government, now interested in his achievements. These trips were of short duration, however. When he left Cavendish on vacation in 1934, after another year of tireless night and day labour it was fully expected that he would return when rested.

He never did. Wheather he remained because of Soviet duress or under his own free will is not known, though two of his colleagues at Cavendish, Laurmann and Pearson, claim that he was coerced. Kapitza's parents were still alive; his wife and children had also joined him in Russia.

On the other hand, Kapitza tried to persuade Laurmann and Pearson to remain and work with him when they made their official visit to Russia in 1936 to install laboratory equipment. It is possible that on Kapitza's annual visits to Russia before 1934, Soviet officials had not only made threats but promises. He would have what he wanted in terms of men and equipment; and, in the bargain, Kapitza would be absolute boss.

He got all these things. He dominated a splendid laboratory on the outskirts of Moscow, four times the size of Mond Laboratry which Britain had given him. During World War II he was elected a Hero of the Soviet Union and received the highest of all Soviet decorations, the Lenin Medal.

Even if Kapitza wanted to go back to his old laboratory in England, Russia would not let him. In hot war or cold, Peter Kapitza is one man not expendable to the expanding Communist Soviet.

Maruti Temple Justice

(Continued from Page 8)

did you not feed the calf?' Daval asked again.

'Jee, no'.

'Could you swear it on the head of your child?'

'Harya thought to himself the child won't die if he swore on its head and even if it did, he could have another one. Why should he worry? The main thing was to get over the trouble that had cropped up. He said earnestly, 'Why should I be afraid. I swear on the head of my child that I did not feed the calf!

'Satta now got up indignantly, What, are you shameless. Couldn't you have any hesitation in swearing on the head of your child? Thief..'

Harya checked him sharply, 'Don't get abusive. Who has seen me feeding the calf?'

Then Namjya got up, He said, 'Hariba, what can you gain by lying? Make a straight confession. The tracks came towards your house.'

'Now, look here, you, say straight out that you have fed the calf. None is going to hang you for it. Come Dayal was speaking persuasively.

Harya found himself in a fix. Since the Ramoshi covered the tracks to his house, there must have been other things as well that he must have discovered. It was futile to evade any longer. He was being cornered So make the best of the job.

'If you are saying it and if you press it. I would say, .yes'. But to tell you the truth, I did not feed the calf.'

Then Namjya came out. Because, he was responsible if the lie could gain acceptance, 'I am saying it in the presence of the deity. I tracked his footwear marks and also the tracks of the calf's hooves. He's telling a lie. Get him to say it in the presence of the deity'.

Namjya's final suggestion that Harya should be asked to make a solemn declaration and to touch the step of the Maruti temple was accepted. Satta supported it.

'Let him make his declaration and touch the step of the Maruti. If he says he did not feed the calf, I would not mind about my loss' he said.

●

To touch the step of the Maruti temple and tell a lie was catastrophic. Such false declarations culminated in the death of a member of the family or himself or the hut would catch fire. The Maruti deity was known for its severity in the village. There were also many cases in the village of such retribution. Harya knew them He believed in them.

He sat quiet for some time and then said in a crushed voice, Maibap, forgive the child once. I fed the calf'.

This provoked a din. Abuse was showered on Harya. Dayal stopped it and he said in a voice of authority.

'Harya, friend, had you confessed this before you could have obtained pardon. But what is the use of it now? You must pay the fine,' he said.

Harya was in tears and begged, 'Don't be harsh on a poor man Where am I to get the money from?'

'No, no, that won't do. You must pay the fine..What do you think, gentlemen?'

The assembly supported the motion.

'Harya, you must donate four 'ghadas' of oil to the Maruti temple as your fine.'

'How could the poor man pay this? I have not enough to eat.'

'That won't do. You must donate the oil. Here, Bapu Gurao, take the oil from Harya tomorrow. Well. Harya, do you agree?'

'How could I disregard your demand? But make it easy for me. Give me some time.'

'Alright, give it according to your convenience.

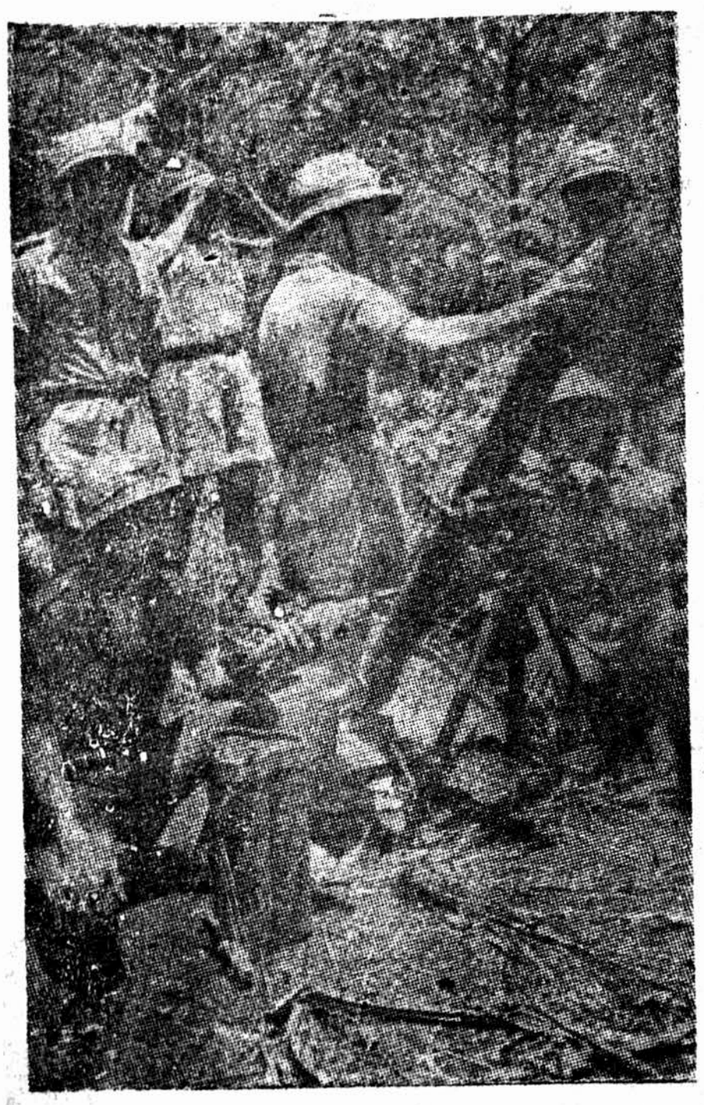
The negotiations ended. The dispute was settled. Harya agreed to pay the fine of donating four 'ghadas of oil for the lamp in the Maruti temple. Satta received compensation for his loss. And the people in the village administered justice.

When the assembly settled down to gossip, Harya got up and came home. He said to his wife lying on her blanket in the dark, 'Bhage, we must remove the fodder out of the courtyard of the washerman. We must pay the oil for fine. We would send the fodder to the grocer and buy in exchange the oil.'

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

VIET MINH OUT TO DO OR DIE

Viet Minh soldiers on parade. They are tough looking, trained men, always giving headache to the French forces. Fired with revolutionary spirit, they are crusaders in freedom's cause. They are out to do or die in their resolve to make the French quit Viet Nam.



LEFT: Ho Chin Minh's troops are equipped with 120 m.m. mortars and modern implements of war. Most of these arms was captured from the French forces.

RIGHT (Top) General Tran Van-giad, Commander-in-Chief of Viet Minh forces inspecting the troops.

RIGHT (Bottom): Buddhist monks work in close collaboration with Ho Chin Minh's troops.

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